# Bad Condition

# Page

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# SPORTING NEWS

## JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

### SEMI-FINALS.

(From our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 1.

The semi-finals of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament were played off today on the Racecourse ground, where a large and fashionable gathering including the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, the Chief of Jamkhindi, and a host of distinguished visitors, accepted the hospitality of Col. Hill, R.E. and the officers of the 12th Pioneers who were "At Home" in the handsomely dressed pavilion. The band of the 105th Mahrattas played during the afternoon. Fortunately the weather remained clear.

The 14th King's Hussars, who played one man short, beat the 29th Lancers. Capt. Mewburn, who was one of their supports and played No. 2 had been rendered *hors de combat* by a recent accident. The 26th Cavalry and 32nd Lancers struggle for supremacy in the second game and the Cavalry won by a goal.

The fight for the Richardson Challenge Cup now awaits decision between the 26th Cavalry and the Hussars. The Cavalry and the Lancers played a capital game at the end of which they stood at 3 goals all. But a minute after the goal-posts were widened the Cavalry turned up the lucky goal and the Lancers were out of it.

29TH LANCERS V. 14TH LANCERS.

In the first game between the 29th Lancers and the 14th Lancers, the following were the teams:—

29TH LANCERS.—Mr. R. D. Wright Capt. Meynell, Mr. H. M. Jackson (back), Capt. C. V. Martin.

14TH LANCERS.—Mr. P. F. Macintyre, Mr. T. D. de Wend-Fenton (back), Capt. Mason.

UMPIRES.—Mr. Lush-Wilson and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson.

HANDICAP.—29th Lancers gave 14th Hussars 2 goals.

FIRST CHUKKER:—The Hussars at once attacked the Lancers' posts and, although without the services of Mewburn at No. 2, Fenton got clear of the Lancers and with a clean hit scored. Very fast gallops from end to end followed, till the Lancers were within an ace of scoring, but Meynell's attempt a few yards from the flags missed and the Hussars were quick in getting the ball away to the centre, from where the Lancers carried it half way back and Jackson scored.

14TH HUSSARS ..... 2 goals.
29TH LANCERS ..... 1 goal.

SECOND CHUKKER:—The Hussars assumed the aggressive at once and Macintyre hitting up to Fenton, the latter had a run clear up to the flags and drove the ball through. Jackson next took possession of the ball from midfield and cleared with it to within a few yards of the flags, where he made a trial for goal, but the shot went a few inches off the posts. This was again a very fast chukker.

14TH HUSSARS ..... 4 goals.
29TH LANCERS ..... 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER:—After galloping all over the field for two minutes the Lancers worked up to the Hussars' posts, and Wright, getting on to the ball, shot it through. The Lancers maintained a very vigorous attack and twice in succession hit behind the Hussars' line. The Hussars eventually took charge of the ball and with a brilliant charge down the field struck for goal but missed by a yard.

14TH HUSSARS ..... 4 goals.
29TH LANCERS ..... 2 goals.

FOURTH CHUKKER:—Wright went away at once into the ball but just as he got within a few yards of the Hussars' posts Macintyre forged to the front and relieved the situation by returning it to midfield, from where the Lancers took up the attack again and pushing it to the Hussars' posts Jackson hit clean up to Martin, who from a scrum a few yards from the goal shot a goal.

14TH HUSSARS ..... 4 goals.
29TH LANCERS ..... 3 goals.

FIFTH CHUKKER:—Full speed runs up and down the field, till the Lancers got within range of the Hussars' goal, but Meynell, in attempting an angular shot, just missed. The Lancers, however, continued a very determined attack but a succession of shys at goal went wide and at the end of a capital game the Hussars won. Score:—

14TH HUSSARS ..... 4 goals.
29TH LANCERS ..... 3 goals.

26TH CAVALRY V. 32ND LANCERS.

IN THE SECOND GAME the teams were:—

26TH CAVALRY—Mr. A. J. Armstrong, Mr. H. A. B. Johnson, Capt. Chaytor (back), Capt. J. A. Cottam.

32ND LANCERS.—Mr. G. J. Johnston, Mr. Sherwood Smith, Capt. Fergusson Pollock (back), Mr. E. J. P. Walker.

UMPIRES—Capt. Denton, (12th Pioneers), and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson.

HANDICAP—26th Cavalry gave 32nd Lancers 1 goal.

FIRST CHUKKER:—The moment the ball was in the Cavalry at once cleared with it to the Lancers' end, where Armstrong took charge of it and hit a goal without opposition. On turning over the Cavalry made straight for the Lancers' posts and Chaytor shot a goal. Some very fast up and down runs followed but neither team held much of an advantage during the rest of the chucker.

26TH CAVALRY ..... 2 goals.
32ND LANCERS ..... 1 goal.

SECOND CHUKKER:—The Lancers worked up to the Cavalry end, where Johnston took possession of the ball and hit a goal. On turning over the Cavalry made a determined attack on the Lancers' posts but, shot wide. The Cavalry, however, were persistent in their attack and kept on worrying the Lancers at the latter's end, till Chaytor stormed for goal but missed and the chukker closed:—

32ND LANCERS ..... 2 goals.
26TH CAVALRY ..... 2 goals.

THIRD CHUKKER:—From the start the Lancers were well away and, shaking off the Cavalry ten yards from the posts, Johnston hit wide for goal and scored. From this juncture they galloped hard in all sections up the field till a goal was given against the Cavalry and time was up.

32ND LANCERS ..... 3 goals.
26TH CAVALRY ..... 2 goals.

FOURTH CHUKKER:—From the penalty hit by the Lancers the Cavalry met the ball and made a bee-line for midfield, from where Johnston for the Lancers cut out the pace down to the Cavalry's posts. Here the Lancers marred the Cavalry till Pollock pulled the fat out of the fire by clearing to the centre. The Cavalry had their innings next at the opposite end, but the Lancers held them in check each time. They were within shooting range when the chukker wound up in a blank.

32ND LANCERS ..... 3 goals.
26TH CAVALRY ..... 2 goals.

FIFTH CHUKKER:—The Cavalry opened the attack and from a scrum Chaytor knocked up a goal. The Lancers maintained a very ingenious attack and twice in quick succession had a shy at goal but hit behind the line. Play was confined almost exclusively at the Cavalry end and it was only the stubborn defence of the Cavalry that saved them.

Standing at 3 goals all when time was up the goal posts were widened for additional play. In a minute or two Johnson for the Cavalry scored the lucky goal and won the game.

26TH CAVALRY ..... 4 goals.
32ND LANCERS ..... 3 goals.

## DURAND FOOTBALL SEMI-FINAL.

### BOTH SCOTCH TEAMS OUSTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The following are the teams in the first game of the Durand Football Tournament, semi-finals:—

The 3rd King's Royal Rifles:—(goal) Haley, (backs) Merai and Lowe; (halves) Brindley, Canning and Tuck; (forwards) Skevington, Clay, Smith, Shaw and Smith.

The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders:—(goal) Thomson, (backs) King and Addison; (halves) Duffy, McCaw and Houston; (forwards) McDonald, Hunter, Payne, Beattie and Johnstone.

Referee:—Sergt. Bellion.

The two semi-finals of the Durand Football Tournament were held today the competing teams being the 3rd King's Royal Rifles and the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Black Watch. There was a large attendance. The game was very well contested but no other score took place. Extra time was ordered but the Argyles were tired and the King's lasted much better. Within the first five minutes of the first period of extra time the King's obtained the winning goal. Thomson rushed out once more and charged but Smith received and banged it into the net before Thomson could recover. No further score was made and 3rd King's won by 2 goals to nil.

The second semi-final between the Black Watch and the Lancashire Fusiliers opened in a sensational fashion. The Black Watch by virtue of their victory over the King's Own were much fancied but went down in an easy fashion within ten minutes of the start. The Lancashires had banged in three goals without much opposition. The Black Watch then settled down to their game but the Lancs. held their own throughout. The Black Watch were often dangerous, but could not penetrate the defence. Goals for Lancs secured by Gambles two and Kavanagh one. Till the end of the game the Lancs succeeded in staving off the Black Watch without much exertion. The two Scotch teams, being thus ousted, leave in English teams to compete for the finals Saturday.

The teams were:—

The Lancs:—Sweiney and Hefferman (backs); Williams (goal); Gore, Stockton and Walker (halves); Sprigg, Gambles, Southern, Kavanagh and Baison (forwards).

The Black Watch:—Alexander (goal); Richmond and White (backs); McKinnon, Clark and Cobban (halves); Agerton, Robertson, Gordon, Robertson and Connor (forwards).

Referee:—Captain Impey.

## BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

March.....Manhattan Beach.....Sousa.
Overture...French Comedy...Keler Bela.
Serenade.....La Paloma.....Gradier.
Selection...The Quaker Girl...Monckton.
Valse.....The Girl in the Taxi...Gilbert.
Serenade.....O Sole Mio.....Capua.
Two Step.....I've got Rings on my Finger...Scott.

## CRICKET AT BHUSAWAL.

Mr. S. D'Silva's XI which visited Bhusawal, played at Cricket, against the Railway Gymkhana on Saturday the 27th instant, and against the Union Club on Sunday the 28th. The Gymkhana lost by 3 runs the Union Club by 192 runs—

S. D'Silva scored a century for his side.

Railway Gymkhana.—Warren, b Branganza, 2. 12; wood, b Braganza, Brewin, c D'Costa, b Branganza, 16; Anthony, l-b-w, b Coutinho, 8; Moore, b Saldanha, 0; Wood, not out, 0; Francis, b D'Cruz, 11; Sorabjee, b Saldanha, 47; Connell, b Paes, 24; Mincheil, b Saldanha, 7; Greenhalgh, b Saldanha, 0; Extras 11; Total 165.

Mr. S. D'Silva's XI.—Coutinho, run out, 15; Athaide, c Warren, b Wood, 14; Paes, c Greenhalgh, b Francis, 5; D'Silva, (Capt.) b Wood, 8; D'Cruz, b Connel, 7; D'Silva Geo. c Wood, b Connel, 36; D'Costa, b Moore, 3; Saldanha, not out, 67; Braganza, b. Connel, 0; Mathias, b Brewin, 1; D'Souza Fred, b. Moore, 2; Extras, 10; Total 168.

Played on the Gymkhana ground at Bhusawal on Sunday the 28th inst.

Mr. S. D'Silva's XI. I Inning.—Paes, c Pereira, b Francis, 13; Coutinho, Hit wicket b Sorabji, 80; Athaide, c Francis, b Pereira, 20; D'Silva, (Capt.) c Mistry, b Francis, 102; D'Cruzmax, b. Francis, 1; D'Silva Geo., not out 20; D'Costa, not out, 5; Saldanha, Braganza, Mathias, D'Souza Fred, did not bat Extras 15; Total (for 5 wickets) 256.

Innings declared closed.

Bhusawal Union. I Innings.—Sorabjee, b D'Silva, 13; Rodrick, b Saldanha, 0; Patankar, c Saldanha, b Paes 1; Mistry, l-b-w b Paes, 6; Pereira, b Saldanha, 1; Francis, b D'Silva, 9; Anthony, l-b-w, b D'Silva, 0; Pires, c Braganza, b Paes, 11; Pated, c Athaide, b Paes, 2; Menezes not out, 6; Siqueira, b D'Silva, 5; Extras 10; Total 64.

## CRICKET AT THANA.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last on the Thana Green between C. A. D'Abreo's Team of Kolle-Kallina and J. D'Silva's Team of Thana, which resulted in a victory for the former by 20 runs.

C. A. D'Abreo's Team, I. Innings.—Louis John, 1; Lucas Galvano, 3; A. K. D'Sousa, 4; A. V. D'Sousa, 4; E. D'Sousa, 4; C. A. D'Abreo, 7; L. F. D'Sousa, 0; A. B. D'Sousa, 11; R. W. D'Mello, 3; L. D'Sousa, 0; J. Rodrigues, 0; Extras 22; Total 58.

II. Innings.—Louis John, 0; J. Rodrigues, 0; A. B. D'Sousa, 1; A. K. D'Sousa, 14; A. V. D'Sousa, 0; E. D'Sousa, 2; C. A. D'Abreo, 0; R. W. D'Mello, 0; Lucas Galvano, 1; L. D'Sousa, 3; L. D. D'Souza, 0; Extras 0; Total 32.

F. D'Silva's Team, I. Innings.—H. Remedios, 24; R. R. Nachane, 7; E. Almeida, 0; D. V. Gupte, 1; D. Soares, 6; J. Aguiar, 0; C. T. Pattekar, 0; T. Dias, 0; J. M. Misquitta, 0; C. Paul, 0; A. M. Phanse, 0; Extras 3; Total 41. II. Innings:—R. R. Nachane, 5; H. Remedios, 6; E. Almeida, 3; D. V. Gupte, 1; D. Soares, 3. J. Aguiar, 0; C. T. Pattekar, 0; T. Dais, 1; J. M. Misquitta, 2; C. Paul, 6; A. M. Phanse, 2; Extras, Nil; Total 29.

## SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY.

### SIR OLIVER LODGE INTERVIEWED.

The report of an interview with Sir Oliver Lodge, president of the British Association, appears in the "Christian Commonwealth." Asked whether recent scientific investigation had made it easier to believe in God, Sir Oliver replied: "The belief has not been made easier, but it has been made fuller and truer and more real. For this is the effect of all knowledge among those who understand and assimilate it. Thorough knowledge often has a different and even opposite effect from superficial knowledge."

To a question regarding the human personality's survival of bodily death Sir Oliver replied. "We are certainly nearer such a demonstration, and that which has been in the past a matter of religious faith will become in future a matter of scientific knowledge. I do not say the proof is crucially complete as yet, but the evidence is so exceedingly strong that is only by mental contortion that its cogency can be evaded; as investigation proceeds every alternative hypothesis becomes more and more strained. The demonstration cannot be based on any single instance or on any one group of facts, but it will be the cumulative result of a great mass of gradually-acquired experience."

"What are the assured scientific conclusions regarding psychical research?" Sir Oliver was asked. "Scientific men have not universally accepted any conclusions—not even telepathy—and inasmuch as the significance of telepathy is very great and wide, opening nothing less than a new volume in the history of human knowledge, some slowness in accepting it is natural and wholesome enough. Few people probably realise the far-reaching scope and fundamental consequences of this newly discovered human faculty; it tends to unite the two states of existence, and to demonstrate the transcendance of the spiritual over the material in a way which the anciently known, human faculties did not."

In reply to another question respecting the bearing of the "new psychology" upon the person of Christ, Sir Oliver Lodge said, "The relation between mind and matter has some bearing upon every kind of incarnation, and incidentally upon the relation between God and man. The view of the person of Christ which most commends itself to me is that he is the human aspect of the terrestrial manifestation of the deity—the highest revelation yet made accessible to human beings who are necessarily limited in their imagination by their terrestrial and planetary experience. Briefly put, the analogy of sunshine helps. Christ is to God as the sunshine is to the sun. Regarded sympathetically and without hostility this is a useful analogy if trouble be taken to understand it and work it out."

## WATSON-CRAWFORD CASE.

### MRS. WATSON IN THE BOX.

### RELATIONS WITH THE ACCUSED.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, of the case in which Mr. A. A. Crawford, proprietor of the Bombay Electric Company, is charged with enticing away the wife of his former employee Mr. R. M. Watson. The complainant conducted his own case, while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant Mr. Watson was further cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said the kimona which his wife had on when she was photographed by the accused was disgustingly tight though it buttoned. There was nothing objectionable in that garment beyond that it was too tight.

The complainant, questioned by the Court, said the first time that he thought things were going on between his wife and the accused as they should not was when he saw the accused coming out of his wife's bedroom on the 10th May. He then asked for explanations, which were given and which he believed then. The same idea occurred to him when he went up to the accused's place with some varnish and he found his wife in the accused's house. He asked for explanations which were given and with which he was again satisfied. Then till the 7th June there was no occasion to entertain such an idea. Till that date he had never suspected his wife of infidelity. It struck him as exceptional that the accused, an employer, should have been so kind to him, an employee, and made so many presents to him and his wife. He spoke to his wife about this impression but she said the accused had been showing them special kindness on account of the hard times they had been through, and he was satisfied with this.

At the suggestion of Mr. Payne, a question was put to the complainant, who replied that before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, he had not said that he had sent his wife a ten-rupee note with her clothes on the morning of the 8th June. He had left that for his witness to say.

A DISPLEASING REMARK.

Mrs. Gertrude Watson, the wife of the complainant, was examined as a witness for the defence. Examined by Mr. Payne, she said that after her marriage they first lived in Bombay at 19, Bank Street, where Mr. Nanavati was the landlord. She never knew this man except that he came as a landlord for the rent. She disliked the man from the very beginning as he asked her for rents about which she knew nothing and as he told her not to let Mr. Watson drink and to see that the rents were paid. This remark displeased her and she always snubbed him. The first time that the accused was introduced to her by her husband was in the accused's general office in April last on the first pay-day. She went there because her husband asked her to as they were going from there to make some purchases. When she arrived there, the accused was in the general office. Her husband made her sit near his desk and a little after he pointed to the accused and told her he was his boss and he then introduced her to him. The complainant was busy paying the men and the accuse invited her to go upstairs to wait there till the complainant came up. She went up with the accused and afterwards the complainant came up and they three had tea there. Just before they left the accused made them an invitation to dine with him on Saturday, which they accepted. At the first dinner the accused made another invitation, which also they accepted. At the second dinner there were besides the three, a lady and gentleman. Before the end of April one day she went to her husband's office to tell him that the landlord had given her permission to put up an electric installation in the house. After she had told her husband about the installation, they both went up to the accused's drawing room, where she told the latter about the landlord's permission about the installation. It was not on this occasion that the accused asked them to stay with him, but it was a few days after. When the electric installation and the painting were going on in the house, the accused invited her and the complainant to stay with him.

A WEEK'S INVITATION.

The invitation at first was for a week and at the end of the week the painting had not been finished and the accused asked them to

They went to stay at the accused's place on the 1st of May. While they were staying there, on the morning of the 10th May they all had breakfast, after finishing which the complainant went down to the office and she and the accused remained there talking. After a little while she got up and went into her bedroom to bring her handkerchief. The accused followed her as far as the door of the bedroom in order to continue the conversation. After he had finished, he just turned to go down, when he and she saw the complainant standing there. The accused had never come into her bedroom. It was not true that at that time she was seated on her bed, carrying on conversation with the accused. On that morning she had a blouse and skirt on and it was not true that she was dressed in a kimona. It was her habit to put on in the mornings. While they were staying at the accused's place, she possessed only one kimona. The witness was shown a photograph, which she said was taken by the accused while she and her husband were staying with him.

PHOTOGRAPHED IN A KIMONA.

The accused never photographed her in a kimona on any other occasion. The accused presented her with a kimona after they had returned from Matheran. One day she and the accused went to the market and entered a shop where a kimona was hanging up. She fancied the kimona and the accused brought it for her. She did not try it in the shop. The next morning she put on the kimona.

His Worship: Was it at the accused's house or at your house and was the accused present then?

The witness: I must correct myself. The kimona was bought before they went to Matheran and while they were staying with the accused.

The witness continuing said the next morning she put on the kimona, which was a little bit tight and she, the complainant and the accused, all laughed. She was quite sure she never put it on after that. The complainant did not object to it but only laughed. He never told her it was an immodest garment, and as a matter of fact it was not. When her husband saw the accused near her bedroom door on the 10th May he never asked anything about it. on that occasion or any other occasion. There was no impropriety of the slightest degree between her and the accused. It was not true that the accused had come to give her a pair of shoes. On the 25th May last her sister and brother-in-law were staying with her. They had gone to see some friends of theirs and she went up to see the accused as her husband told her to do so. She might say here that her husband told her that whenever she was passing by the office she should go upstairs and pay the accused a little visit. He also told her to tell him whenever she went up and also told her not to disturb him [illegible] was engaged but to go up [illegible] to the accused. On the day in question, she first went to her husband's office and he was very busy as he had any number of men [illegible] table. She therefore did not disturb him or speak to him but went upstairs [illegible] gaged went upstairs to the accused's office. The accused asked her to sit down there [illegible] her to his drawing room, a large room and [illegible] was there about [illegible] a couch and [illegible] when the [illegible] the accused [illegible] talked [illegible] leaving [illegible] five minutes [illegible] cused, [illegible] band's [illegible] had been [illegible] morning [illegible] been [illegible] right" [illegible]

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T[illegible] a[illegible] p[illegible] ta[illegible] ex[illegible] p[illegible] b[illegible]

## MORE SECRET HISTORY.

### ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND ITS ORIGIN.

### GERMAN OVERTURES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Valentine Chirol, in a letter published in "The Times" deprecates the idea that the disclosures contained in the late Count Hayashi's reminiscences are novel and sensational, and proceeds to make an interesting contribution to the secret history of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

"The intervention of Russia, Germany, and France in 1895, which compelled the Japanese to restore Port Arthur and the Liaotang Peninsula to China in spite of their victories, and the subsequent prolonged diplomatic struggle between Russia and Japan for political ascendancy in Korea," he says, "produced two different currents of opinion amongst responsible Japanese statesmen.

"One party inclined with Prince Ito to the belief that an armed conflict, of which they dreaded the financial and economic rather than the military consequences, might still be avoided by seeking an accommodation with Russia.

"The other was convinced, with Marquis Katsura, the then Prime Minister, and Count Komura, the then Foreign Minister, that Russia would never consent to treat with Japan as a really equal Power, and that, if Japan meant to vindicate the position to which she was entitled in the Far East, war was sooner or later inevitable. The Emperor himself, cautious as usual, listened attentively to both parties, and hesitated to take any irrevocable decision. . . . That Count Hayashi, and Baron Kurino who then represented Japan respectively in London and in St. Peters burg, should have taken quite opposite and rather extreme views was not unnatural in the circumstances, and when Prince Ito, who enjoyed in a special degree that confidence of his Imperial [illegible] to pr[illegible] last [illegible] R[illegible]

## ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The fresh security of ten thousand demanded from the "Zamindar" newspaper has been deposited.

Mr. Sparling, Deputy Postmaster General, Madras, retires from the service.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras the rate of interest was raised one per cent. The present rate is six per cent.

Her Majesty the Queen Empress has been pleased to accept a copy of "Three Days at Agra" by Major H. A. Newell, Indian Army.

Messrs. James Sanders, John Alexander Broun, C.S.I., and Evelyn John Mardon are retiring from the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, is on an extended tour in India.

An anonymous Bengali leaflet entitled "Om Bande Mataram Swadhin Bharat" is proclaimed for containing seditious suggestions.

Mr. H. K. Homan, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is transferred from the North-Western to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. Collis, a Calcutta dentist, was driving a motor car near Eden Gardens when he accidentally knocked down and killed an Indian. The police enquiry is proceeding.

Mr. K. V. Padmanabha Pillai, B.A., has come out successful in the recent I. C. S., Examination. He is the first Malayalee to secure this distinction.

The proprietor of the Rifah-i-Am Press whose security was recently forfeited has deposited with the District Magistrate of Lahore Government securities to the value of Rs. 1,000 for the continuance of his Press.

Dr. Ma Saw Sa who has been prosecuting medical studies in Ireland, arrived at Rangoon the other day. Dr. Ma Saw Sa is the first Burmese lady to have passed the F. A. and L. M. and S. examinations of the Calcutta University.

The Commissioner of the Patna division has, up till now, sanctioned Rs. 75,000 as an agricultural loan to the flood-distressed people of Barh subdivision.

Pandit Gordhan Sharma who with two others was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Sukkur to five years' transportation for compiling a sedi[illegible] book "Swadeshi Haicha[illegible] was released from Sam[illegible]

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"...MOURS OF INDIA."

## Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

WALKER.—On the 12th September, at 4 Blackness Terrace, Dundee, the wife of W. J. Walker, of a daughter.

ROBINS.—On the 13th September, at Woodlands Hotel, Darjeeling, the wife of F. J. Robins, of a daughter.

LOWDEN.—14th September, at 67, Lochland Street, Arbroath, Scotland, the wife of James D. Lowden, Kelvin Jute Mill, Titaghur, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE.—15th September, at Crieff, Scotland, the wife of J. Mackenzie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ARNOT—BARNES.—On the 16th September, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, Henry Arnot, Staff Sergeant, Corps of Military Staff Clerks, to Flossie May Barnes, of Dorset, England.

DEATHS.

BOURRILHON.—On the 15th September, at Lillooah, Mildred Frances, dearly beloved wife of John Bourrilhon, Mechanic, Lillooah Workshops, aged 44 years.

BROAD.—On the 14th September, at Lucknow, J. Stanley Broad, Assistant, Messrs. Ewing and Company, Limited, Calcutta.

DAVIDSON.—15th September, at Kunigal, George Alfred Davidson, Superintendent, Government Stud, Farm, aged 54 years.

DE SILVA.—September 27th, at Mt. Road, Mazagon, Bombay, Dr. D. M. De Silva, aged 49.

WINCKLER.—15th September, at Cochin, Captain Joseph Ethelbert Winckler, late Port Officer of Cochin, aged 81 years.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Extraordinary General Meeting, Albert Building, Hornby Road, 4.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Pentakota, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, October 4.

Poona 7th Extra Meeting, Second Series, at Poona.

Y. M. C. A. Social Gathering, to welcome Mr. Donald Munro, Physical Director, Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p.m.

MONDAY, October 6.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
Macdonald Hosiery Mills: Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30.
All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpoor).

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Noveltry Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America India ... Cinematograph ... and 10 to

every Unionist should resign the Territorials would deserve the prosecution of its author on a charge of sedition, if anyone were likely to take him seriously. There is certainly nothing to choose between this kind of seditious stuff and the leaflets urging Irishmen not to enlist in the Army, for which Nationalist writers are prosecuted. Fortunately, no one takes the "Pall Mall Gazette" seriously, and its unpatriotic scheme for destroying the efficiency of the Territorials and bringing the work of Parliament to a standstill was not worth the cost of a single word on the cable.

To return to Sir Edward Carson's alleged statement, it is, as we have said, of the highest importance, for it may create an entirely new situation. The attitude hitherto of Ulster has been uncompromising, and the country has been asked to believe that nothing short of the abandonment of the Home Rule Bill would prevent a civil war. Only the other day, Sir Edward Carson shut the door on any proposal for a conference on reasonable grounds,—that is to say, on the basis of Ulster agreeing to some sort of compromise. Now Sir Edward Carson, possibly because he has carried the farce of his "provisional government" and threatened rebellion as far as it will go, says that he is open to a compromise, based either on an arrangement for Ulster to be left out of the Act, or some scheme of provincial government. As regards the former, it does not seem feasible to arrive at any reasonable scheme for excluding Ulster altogether from the scope of the Home Rule Bill. This would mean either giving Ulster complete autonomy, or leaving her within the Union, while the rest of Ireland would be under an independent government. If Ulster were unanimously against Home Rule, either arrangement might be possible and desirable, but it has to be remembered that about half the population of Ulster wants to be under the Home Rule Government ...lin, and the leaders of the ... Party, as well as Mr. ... and his colleagues, would ... a gross betrayal, were ... to a compromise ...mpletely cut off the ... from the Dublin ...only this, but ... that they ...rrangement ... with the ... them, ... once ...make ...—the ...neme ... the ...pro- ...sort ... for ...ome ...here ...con- ...and ... to ... a ...ept- ... to ...of ...t ...a ...d

## DAY BY DAY.

**Viceregal Court News.**

The Viceroy gave an audience to the Tibetan delegate on Tuesday, at 2-15 p.m. There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge last night, and among those present were Lord and Lady Willingdon, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Miss Beaumont Nesbit, Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.S., Mr. W. H. Clark, Sir T. R. Wynne, Sir Henry and Lady Burt, Mr. A. Muirhead, Major A. D. G. and Mrs. Shelley, Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Cowie, Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor, Mr. T. Ryan, Major H. A. L. and Mrs. Hepper, Mr. Vernon Woods, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Highet, Major J. G. Greig, Major W. D. and Mrs. Waghorn, Major W., Mrs. and Miss Carew Smith, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Kellie, Mr. J. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. A. M. and Mrs. Clark, Captain C. L. Magniac, Mr. F. D. Coachman, Mr. C. B. and Mrs. La Touche, Mr. C. M. ...nd Mrs. Pearce, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, ...r. T. J. McLonghin, Mr. R. Green- ..., Mr. W. C. Gaye, Mr. C. Ismay, ... J. and Mrs. Coates, Mr. T. W. T. ...eler, Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. G. ...nd Mrs. Philipe, Mr. R. L. Bliss, ... A. M. Dwane, Mr. E. H. and ... Dwane, and Mr. H. G. Adamson.

**...chi Congress.**

...e London correspondent of the ...chester Guardian" says, it is ex- ...l that the next session of the ...an National Congress, at Karachi, ... be attended by Mr. Phillip Mor- ..., M.P., and Mr. Joseph King, M.P., ... took great interest in Indian ...ons during the last session of ...ament.

**...engal Murders.**

...f two murders of police ... day in Bengal—the one in Calcutta and the other in Mymensingh—is a gloomy intimation that the small band of terrorists, who have been responsible for so many of these dastardly crimes, still maintain an active organisation. The tragedy in College Square, Calcutta, was characteristic of the circumstances of previous crimes of the kind. Time and place were chosen, so as to give the assassin the fullest opportunity of making sure of his victim, and of his own subsequent escape, in the throng of people always to be found in one of the most crowded squares of the Eastern capital. Once having got away, the likelihood of the murderer being traced is extremely remote. No doubt we shall hear a great deal about the apathy of the onlookers, and suggestions of the criminal having been allowed to escape will be thrown out. But those who have seen one of the squares in the Indian quarter of Calcutta at evening-time, when hundreds of people are strolling about taking the air, or standing in groups listening to preachers and orators of all sorts, can appreciate how easily a man shooting at his victim from a distance can subsequently be quickly lost in the crowd. It is deplorable, that while a sympathetic Governor has succeeded in winning for himself the affection and respect of the great bulk of the people of his province, and there is a general spirit of co-operation abroad, the honour of the province of Bengal should continue to be smirched by the daring crimes of a small band of fanatics.

**Bombay Registration Department.**

There are several noticeable features in the Report on the operations of the Registration Department last year. The number of deeds registered was the highest on record, being an advance of 14.8 per cent on the previous year. There was a slight decrease in Broach, principally in "Sales." Owing to the bad agricultural season large tagai loans were advanced by Government to ryots, which enabled them to carry on without selling their immovable property. Excepting Broach and West Khandesh, registrations increased in all districts, the largest increases being in Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The severe scarcity in the last named district and the large irrigational work now being constructed there were contributing causes of this increase. The increase in Sind is partly due to the extensive speculations in land in Karachi. The system of peripatetic sub-registrars was discontinued on the score of needless expense in the Deccan districts. The Registration rules were also amended so as to protect the public from loss caused by an impounded document becoming time-banned for registration. In Bombay City increased facilities are now given to searchers for encumbraces and investigation of title in registry offices. A special inspection was also made of the Bombay Sub-Registrar's office with a view to its reorganisation and the institution of duties and improvement of the pay and prospects of the staff. Proposals for this purpose were submitted to Government in the beginning of the present year and have already been sanctioned. Similar proposals for the whole Presidency are under consideration.

**When a Pope Dies.**

The news that the health of Pope Pius the Tenth is again causing grave anxiety reminds us what a number of times His Holiness has been critically ill since his election to the Holy See, although he was considered when he first went to the Vatican to be a man of robust health for his age. According to yesterday's telegrams there is every hope that with care His Holiness will recover. A very interesting book by Mr. Douglas Sladen, entitled "The Pope at Home," has just been published by Hurst and Blackett, which contains an impressive description of the death of a Pope taken from Goyan's "Gouvernement de l'Eglise." The aged man sees his end approaching, and whispers to his confessor. The Sacrist brings the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. In his plain costume of black, with a green cord round his hat, he stands out against the violet robes of the prelates. The Cardinal Penitentiary pronounces the Supreme Absolution; the Penitentiaries of St. Peter's chant in a low voice the penitential psalms; Cardinals and chamberlains throng into the chamber of death. The Pope gives them his blessing, and a few hours afterwards has ceased to breathe.

**Testing the Death.**

Mr. Sladen thinks it is not hard for those who have seen Leo XIII. borne on his Sedia Gestatoria to the Papel Altar of St. Peter's on occasions of high pomp, to picture the beautiful dignity with which he carried out the time-honoured function of testing the death of his predecessor in the Papacy. Lifting the white veil which covered the face of Pius IX., who was born Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, he addressed him, not by the name he had borne as Pope for thirty-two years, but by his own human name. "Giovanni, Giovanni, Giovanni," called the Camerlengo, and each time struck the dead man's forehead with a little silver hammer. There was no answer: the face remained rigid. "The Pope is really dead," he said to his assistants, and the "De Profundis" resounded through the chamber.

**The Funeral.**

Nine days is the period fixed for the funeral of a Pope, for this, Goyau points out, was the period which the Christians of the Orient observed in the burials of their Patriarchs. Pius IX, was buried an hour after midnight on the fourth day of his funeral. The crowd had bidden their final good-bye to their beloved Pope. The gates of St. Peter's were closed; the Cardinals were drawn up in the chapel of the Holy Sacrament, and the gleam of their torches fell on the dead Pope. The Canons raised the bier on their shoulders and behind their sad burden the procession formed. The whole expense of Pius IX.'s funeral was under £800. His tomb, however, is said to be decorated with the most costly modern mosaics in existence.

**Ancient Missing Coins.**

The latest Numismatic Supplement (No. XX). describes some very interesting coins of Shah Shuja, son of Shah Jehan found by Dr. G. P. Taylor of Ahmedabad who also deals with a peculiar "Hatakeshvarashai Kori" and a number of Mogul coins of great mumismatic importance. The several plates representing these as well as some Kachari coins are both elegant and successful. Mr. F. J. Thanavala of Bombay describes a rare product of Persian mint. It is a new type of silver dirham of the Sassanian monarch Zamasp or Samasp, the recluse king who reigned from 497 to 499. When his brother Kobad invented Persia with the help of foreign troops Zamasp abdicated the throne and retired into private life. The dirham weighs 61 grains and is one and quarter inch in diameter. The King appears only in his bust with a triple drop earring and a necklace. The coin was struck at Merv in the third year of his reign. The reverse bears a fire resceptacle with two-armed guardians on either side.

**Sir Harry Maclean.**

Sir Harry Maclean, whose marriage to the daughter of the late Sir Harry Prendergast is announced, is, as everybody knows, one of England's heroes. He was Instructor to the Sultan of Morocco's Army for some thirty years, and was a picturesque figure at the Coronation of King Edward VII. Kaid Maclean's life has been singularly romantic, his capture by Raisuli in 1907, while on a mission from the Sultan, having created a tremendous sensation at the time. He was held a prisoner for seven weary months, when he was ransomed. The late General Prendergast's career as soldier and administrator is known to every student of history, his greatest achievement having been his work as commander of the expedition that resulted in the annexation of Upper Burma. Sir Harry Maclean obtained a divorce from his first wife in 1905. He is now sixty-five.

**Mortality Returns.**

Five attacks and five deaths were recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, Middle and Lower Colaba reporting two of the attacks and Esplanade, Umarkhadi and Girgaum one each. There were no fresh cases of either cholera or small-pox, reported during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 73, as compared with 75 of the corresponding period of 1912, and 68 of 1911. Out of 1,551 rats caught on Tuesday, by the Municipal rat-catchers, ten were found to be plague-infected. Of these latter four came from Market, three from Mandvi, two from Chukla and one from Dhobi Talao.

The "Calcutta Gazette" to-day proclaims the forfeiture of the Urdu editions of the "Hablul Matin" of August 13th and 17th last for containing articles on the Cawnpore riots likely to excite disaffection and invite Mahomedans to interfere with the maintenance of law and order.

## OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

**Official Co-Operation.**

"The Bengalee."—Mr. Hogg, the Sub-Divisional officer of Contai, is taking much interest in the work of flood-relief by voluntary agencies and affording them every possible help in the matter. He had a long interview with Pandit Satya Charan Sastri in the course of which there was a free exchange of ideas. At Burdwan too the kind-hearted District Magistrate is thinking of advancing "tuccavi" loans through the volunteers whom he facetiously calls the "gods of love ... in contrast to the official agents whom he ...ds of fear," the people fighting ... of them. The heartiness of co-operation between the officials and the volunteers has been the most welcome and gratifying feature of the flood relief operations.

**An Unfortunate Racial Outbreak.**

"Indian Daily News."—The letter of Miss Maud Allan is rather a rebuff to the muck-rakers whose pruriency is the cause of all the trouble. Miss Maud Allan does not think it credible that any one could take exception to her visit. She has performed before the King to begin with. Considering that the European population has stood without a shock for the last ten years bad, vulgar and suggestive imitations of Miss Maud Allan, and other persons including Miss Gaby Deslys in the worst possible taste, it is absurd to raise the question now. The whole opposition, in fact, is one of those unfortunate racial outbreaks so strongly deprecated by Mr. Dudley Myers, but of which his Society has given three unfortunate instances in the last three months.

**Retiring Chairman of the Indian Bureau.**

"The Parsi."—After six years of strenuous service as Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau Mr. Manmohandas Ramji has given over the reins of his office to Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas. To Mr. Manmohandas rightly belongs the credit of establishing the good name of the Institution which has secured its public recognition among the institutions of Bombay ... and made its voice a factor to be reckoned with in the general current of the commercial thought of the city. It was therefore a well deserved compliment which Mr. Purushottamdas paid to the retiring Chairman, when he expressed his admiration of the great zeal, tact and resolution with which Mr. Manmohandas guided the committee during the last six years; and we trust that Mr. Purushottamdas will be able to maintain the high prestige which Mr. Manmohandas has by his personality succeeded in securing for the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay.

**British Prestige.**

"Madras Mail."—We would beg the perturbed people who write letters to the Calcutta papers not to insist on making British prestige dependent on the costumes of dancers and the decorum of football players. A little sense of proportion and of humour should protect them from taking such views of matters which are trivial. British prestige depends on much more important things, on the high aims of British administration in India, on the sincerity and courage and zeal with which those aims are followed, on justice and consideration and courtesy in dealing with Indians, on the maintenance in business of British standards of integrity. We do not mean to suggest that questions of decorum and dignity in the conduct of individuals are beneath notice; but they are minor questions, and in dealing with them we must not suppose that the good name of the British *Raj* or of the British people are necessarily involved. If we insist on taking a different view, we expose British prestige to the risk of being damaged by the smallest indiscretions of individuals.

**The Ghandis in Jail.**

"Indian Patriot."—The wife and children of Mr. Ghandi are in Jail. We publish the news to-day. India will rock from one end of the country to the other at this splendid beginning of the recrudescence of passive resistance, which is nothing other than the most visible and forcible demonstration of loyalty to the British throne. "We are proud of our relations with the Empire; we are proud of our position as the subjects of the British Empire. We are prepared to suffer and die for the sake of that position." That is the voice playing in every Indian ear at the news of every fresh acquisition to the Transvaal Jails. . . . . Those who work themselves up to enthusiasm and dash themselves into the Jail are the real upholders of British prestige. After one-hundred years of British rule in India, if Indians should silently bear the Boer yoke and agree to live under perpetual humiliation, there will be, in the eyes of the world a rude shock, and British prestige will suffer. To-day, in the hour of glory, our thoughts rest on the children, innocent little things, who find their fathers not returning home, and the mothers know what has happened and proudly, like Spartan women, sing the lullaby of ... patriotism to them.

# BULLET AND BOMB.

## MURDER IN CROWDED CALCUTTA SQUARE.

## POLICE REWARD OF RS. 10,000.

### SPOT BEING SEARCHED FOR WEAPONS.

### MYMENSINGH'S EVIL REPUTATION.

### GRAVE OF POLICE OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Regarding the murder of Inspector Burkim Chunder Chowdhury with a bomb at Mymensingh last evening the local police are making vigorous enquires and searching the houses of suspects.

The deceased officer, while a sub-inspector in Dacca, took a prominent part in house searches in connection with the Dacca conspiracy case and in the Sonarang murder of 1911 when two police informers were shot.

This is the second occasion on which a police officer has been murdered in Mymensingh, the last being in June 1911 when Sub-Inspector Rajkumar Roy was shot dead near the police station. The sub-inspector was walking with a friend in the evening when three men suddenly sprang up from the roadside and fired, killing Roy on the spot. The assailants ran off immediately and no clue has ever been found to trace the perpetrators.

Two serious political dacoities have occurred in the Mymensingh District during the present year, the first at Duldia in February when four villagers were shot, and the last on Aug 16th at Kedarpore when one villager was killed, two injured and Rs. 18,000 stolen.

### POLICE ACTIVITY.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH ORDERED.

In connection with the College Square shooting outrage, the police have closed the square to the public to facilitate the search for weapons used by the assassins, but up till this morning no clue had been obtained to the assassins' revolvers.

According to some eye-witnesses it appears that there were about 5,000 people in the Square at the time of the outrage and it is remarkable how the assassins could have escaped with impunity through such a crowd.

The Criminal Investigation Department have traced some men who witnessed the outrage and whose statements are calculated to afford valuable clues to the investigating officers. A circular has been issued under the orders of the Acting Commissioner of Police, directing a general house-to-house search by the police in the northern section of the town, with a view to discovering, if possible, any evidence which will throw light on the anarchist campaign, which, to all appearances, is still in force. The police are also directed to watch all railway stations for suspicious characters.

### INFORMATION ABOUT CRIME.

REWARDS OFFERED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

The Police offer Rs. 10,000 as a reward for information leading to the conviction of the murderer of Haripado Deb in College Square on Monday night.

The Police also appeal to the public for information, as the murder must have been seen by many people.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The police have offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the recovery of the revolver with which Haripado Deb was shot in College Square on Monday night. Rewards are also offered for evidence.

COLLEGE SQUARE CLOSED TO PUBLIC.

In connection with the College Square shooting outrage, the police have closed the Square to the public to facilitate the search for weapons used by the assassins, but up till this morning no clue had been obtained to the assassins' revolvers. According to some eye-witnesses, it appears that there were about 5,000 people in the Square at that time.

### KILLED WHILE SMOKING.

COMPOUNDER ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Further particulars regarding the Mymensing outrage state that immediately after nightfall yesterday Bankim Chandra Chowdhuri, Inspector of Police of the Sadar Police station, formerly Sub-Inspector in charge of the Decca Kotwali, and well-known in connection with the Dacca shooting and other political cases, while smoking a "hookka" seated on a chair at his town residence near the railway station compound, was struck by a bomb which exploded just in front of him, killing him instantly. Both his legs were shattered, and numerous pins, penetrating into the flesh, caused gashing wounds. A hole about four inches in circumference was made through the left eye. A yellow powder was all over the body. Iron nails and pins were stuck in the walls and various parts of the room. Immediately after the occurrence the Magistrate and Police Superintendent arrived on the spot.

One Mohendra Ganguly, a compounder in the employ of Dr. Bipin Behari Sen, was arrested in the street near by and his person was thoroughly searched by the police. They also searched the belongings of the man the same night as well as the dispensary of the doctor under whom he was employed.

The body was removed to hospital for post-mortem this morning.

Inspector Bankim Chandra Chowdhury came to Mymensing from Dacca on promotion only a few months ago, and was ever since engaged in conducting dacoity cases.

PASSENGERS BY TRAIN SEARCHED.

NARAINGUNJ, Oct. 1.

All the passengers of the Mymensing train that arrived this morning were thoroughly searched in connection with the murder of Bankim Chowdhury, Police Inspector of Mymensing.

### DACOITY IN HOWRAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Information of a dacoity has been received from the village of Harsagan[illegible] in the district of Howrah. According to the meagre information available it appears that the house of one Upendra Nath Day of that village was raided last Monday night by a gang of about a dozen armed men who succeeded in carrying away jewellery and cash worth about Rs. 2,000.

### U. S. TARIFFS.

BILL RATIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

The House of Representatives has ratified the Tariff Bill. 254 Members voted in its favour.

Mr. Underwood, in his speech, said that the average ad valorem duties imposed by the Bill were 26 per cent., compared with over 40 per cent. under the present Payne Law, and 39 per cent. under the Wilson Law passed by the last Democratic Congress twenty years ago.

Mr. Payne declared that American commerce and industry had developed greatly under the Republican tariff, and would suffer a disastrous set-back under Democratic Law.

### LORD ROBERTS' BIRTHDAY.

WORLD-WIDE CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Lord Roberts was the recipient of birthday congratulations from all parts of the world, the senders including Royal personages and high military and naval officers, while every Colony sent a congratulatory cable.

MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

LONDON, October 1.

Lord Roberts, in a message to the nation, appeals for active support of the National Service movement.

### INVENTOR OF OIL ENGINE.

DISAPPEARANCE FROM A BOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 1.

The "Daily Mail" states that Herr Rudolf Diesel, the inventor of the oil-engine, disappeared on a night-boat between Antwerp and Harwich *en route* to attend the Diesel Company's meeting in London. It is feared that he fell overboard.

### BRITISH REVENUE.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Great Britain's revenue for the first quarter of the current year amounted to £36,797,700, which is an increase of £2,634,099.

### ITALIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Oct. 1.

The Parliament has been dissolved. The elections will be held on October 26th and Parliament will meet on November 27th.

# ULSTER PROBLEM.

### SITUATION EASIER.

### CARSON AND COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Irish situation is described as easier. Prominence is given to a statement by Sir Edward Carson to the effect that he is willing to consider a compromise based either on the exclusion of Ulster from the scope of the Home Rule Bill or on a scheme of provincial Government.

### "ULSTER GOVERNMENT."

FIRST MEETING HELD.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The first meetng of the Ulster Provisional Government was held. today, when the Guarantee Fund was considered.

### EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

UNIONIST BASIS OF COMPROMISE.

LONDON, October 1.

The Unionist papers give prominence to telegrams from Belfast, stating that if Ulster is excluded from Home Rule, the movement to resist Home Rule by physical force will cease. The Unionist papers state that the Unionist leaders have made suggestions to the Government on this basis, with a view to compromise.

### NO CIVIL WAR IN ULSTER.

A HOPELESS IMPOSSIBILITY.

LONDON, October 1.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Chiswick, said he had the highest authority for stating that there would be no civil war in Ulster. He ridiculed the Provisional Government, which, he said, was a huge fraud and a hopeless impossibility. The first effect would be complete stoppage of business and financial panic, followed by rioting by starving and turbulent mobs.

No conference was possible except on the basis of Home Rule. It was impossible to exclude Ulster, because the majority in Ulster was in favour of Home Rule.

MR. BIRRELL AT BALMORAL.

LONDON, October 1.

Mr. Birrell has arrived at Balmoral.

### PEOPLE'S ARBITRATION.

"PALL MALL'S" SUGGESTIONS TO PREVENT WAR.

The "Westminster Gazette" emphasises that while Government stands firm against threats, it keeps the door open to every suggestion from Ulster compatible with the principle of Home Rule.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" devotes a half-page leader to what the Opposition must do to save Ulster from an armed struggle by invoking the arbitration of the British people. Firstly, a great national petition should be presented in favour of the exclusion of Ulster; secondly, an "Ulster Week" should be held thorughout Great Britain, when every Unionist should wear the Union Jack; thirdly, if coercion is used against Ulster, Unionists should refuse to pay income-tax on the ground that they cannot conscientiously contribute to the subjugation of Ulster; fourthly, every Unionist should resign the Territorials; fifthly, everything should be done, when the Commons meet, to bring the proceedings to a standstill, if Sir Edward Carson's proposal to exclude Ulster is rejected; and, sixthly, there remains the resisting power of Ulster herself.

### THE ARRAN CONVERSATIONS.

LAND CAMPAIGN THE CHIEF THEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

"The Times" confirms the statement that the Land Campaign was the chief theme of the Ministerial conversations at Arran, and adds that no communications of any kind have passed between the Government and the Opposition leaders on the subject of Home Rule. The Government's attitude is entirely expectant.

### LORD CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

It is announced from a trustworthy source that Sir Rufus Isaacs will become Lord Chief Justice.

# PEOPLE'S BANK.

## SCHEME FOR REVIVAL.

### RESOLUTIONS BY LAHORE MEETING.

### PROMOTER'S EXPLANATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

A largely attended meeting of the shareholders of the People's Bank of India as held in Lahore on Tusday the 30th September. About two hundred shareholders, besides a large number of depositors and constituents of the Bank were present.

Lala Harkishen Lal, on being voted to the chair, delivered a lengthy address, in the course of which he said that on his return from England and soon after his arrival in Lahore, he had been elected Secretary of the Lahore Congress Reception Committee, and his association with some of the leading business men and financiers had filled him with a keen desire to improve the industrial, banking and commercial condition of the country. He went on to relate how, in company with some friends, he had started the Punjab National Bank the Bharat Insurance Company the People's Bank, and other concerns. He gave detailed histories of several of the industrial concerns started by him.

Lala Harkishen Lal then gave categorical explanations in reply to the charges levelled against him by critics and foes in the Press. He read detailed statements of the assets and investments of the Bank, and gave exact figures of the Bank's loans on the security of pro-notes and hundies, mills and machinery, lands, buildings and other classes of securities, and explained how the true position of investment of the Bank had been destroyed by critics.

He instanced the case of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills. This mill was started about fourten years ago and it was represented that almost all the capital of the company was covered by the depreciation in the value of the machinery and buildings. But he explained that critics had omitted to take note of the fact that a large part of the mill had been burnt down in 1910 and two thirds of the mill as it now stood, including the mule and ring spinning and weaving sections had been added only within the last two years, and that one lakh had already been provided for depreciation.

Lala Harkishen Lal said that he was not anxious to be taken at his own word and was quite ready to submit to the valuation by independent experts of the lands, buildings and machinery of the factories in which the bank's money was invested. All he urged as that the public should suspend criticism likely to injure the bank and prejudice the chances of its reconstruction till the report of the experts as published.

He repudiated the imputations made that he had invested large sums of money in Paris, and stated that all the properties he owned were situated in British India and he had not a pound's worth of assets abroad.

He went on to say that the impression prevalent in some official circles that he utilised the columns of the *Tribune*, of which he had been till recently a trustee, for writing against and running down Government officials, was absolutely incorrect.

During the last seven years he had not written a single line for the *Tribune*, and any criticisms he made regarding Government policy were made openly under his name on platforms and in the Press. His politics were the politics of the Congress, and if the Congress politics were seditious he stood guilty of the charge.

Lala Harkishen Lal pointed out the results of the bank going into liquidation and how its failure would produce a loss of confidence in other banking institutions; how the compulsory sale of many mills and concerns unable to pay at once would bring down the value of property and injure the interests of sister concerns in the province, and cause a diminution of credit, and a general demoralisation of industries and commerce in the Punjab and elsewhere.

THE SCHEME.

He then read a scheme which had been framed with the help of some friends, for reconstructing the Bank. The scheme runs as follows:—

The bank owes at present in round figures a crore and a lakh of rupees to depositors and its employees on account of securities. It has a little more than Rs. 5 lakhs in liquid shape at present. The balance of about Rs. 96 lakhs has to be recovered from investments which are mearly half block, while the other half are hundies, pro-notes, land securities and so forth. If we estimate that the block securities will be realised in five years and the other securities in three years, the maximum time required for transferring old deposits into new ones, or paying them off, would be five years. In case there is no forced sale of debtors' properties it is very likely that almost the whole amount will be recovered in full, but in the worst case let us suppose 10 per cent. of the investments will be wasted and the new business will require some capito back it and some funds to run it. Bearing these facts in mind, the first thing we require is capital to suport and run the Bank and to assure the old depositors that they will not incur any loss. Therefore, by their consent, the present capital, amounting to Rs. 22 lakhs and reserve and income so far accrued, amounting to nearly 17 lakhs, be made half and half responsible for old debts and new deposits, the same to be the case with the future income for five years. In the event of forced liquidation the depositors lose all interest on the deposits but in the case of the arrangements now proposed they may be allowed three-fourths of the present rate of interest. In five years the contribution that the staff has kindly agreed to make (nearly one lakh of rupees) would amount to nearly Rs. 9 lakhs. Thus we are providing 9 lakhs from future income and 13½ lakhs from present funds as a guarantee for depreciation of our present securities, making a total of Rs. 22½ lakhs. This should in all conscience be considered more than ample because this makes a provision of 20 per cent. wasting. Well, this is a general outline and a very brief outline on which the work has to be done.

DISPOSAL OF DEPOSITS.

What will be required will be: (1) That the depositors agree that the guarantee fund provided should be only the guarantee fund which they seek for their securities in addition to the present investments; (2) that they voluntarily give up one-fourth of their interest in order that they may earn three-fourths which they would not have earned at all in the other alternative; (3) the deposits to be renewable or repayable pro-rata in five years' in ten instalments, commencing from July 1914.

Some concession might have to be shown to deposits made by Court schools and other charitable institutions. This is a mater of detail, and, if the depositors are convinced of the recovery of their full amounts in time, I don't think there should be any objection to showing a small concession in the case of the deposits above described. There are some deposits in the bank but they are all secured against Government paper which might be renewed or paid off by the sale of securities deposited. The interest—three-fourths of the whole—proposed to be paid on deposits, should be paid as heretofore.

The new business would be backed by calls on the existing capital of about Rs. 10 lakhs by half the reserve and the future capital earnings, and the subscription of the new capital which the enthusiasm of the public and of the depositors and the shareholders ought to secure and buy transferer[illegible] of the balance after settlement of old accounts. Thus at the end of [illegible] years the bank may save at t[illegible] something like 25 lakhs as cu[illegible] reserve and possibly 35 lakhs.

A new board of director[illegible] would be constituted and[illegible] boards appointed in [illegible] and the sphere of inv[illegible] by articles of associ[illegible] ther, that a comm[illegible] and shareholders [illegible] the position at [illegible] for public inf[illegible]

Following [illegible] scheme sev[illegible] force on t[illegible] being revi[illegible]

RES[illegible]

The fo[illegible] adopted:- [illegible] general w[illegible] the depos[illegible] constitue[illegible] general p[illegible] calamity [illegible] ness in t[illegible] is resolve[illegible] in such a[illegible] to its fu[illegible] ments, as[illegible] by the co[illegible] after car[illegible] tion and[illegible] lities of[illegible] (2).

No. 1 [illegible] earnes[illegible] ment [illegible] to for[illegible]

Th[illegible] and [illegible] req[illegible] com[illegible] the [illegible] inde[illegible]

(3) [illegible] ing [illegible] whos[illegible] reviv[illegible] pany [illegible] are [illegible] in [illegible] fo[illegible] M[illegible] R[illegible] M[illegible]

### AMRISTAR BANK.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

The shareholders' meeting of the Amritsar Bank to-day passed off on lines similar to those of the People's Bank meeting yesterday. Rai Sahib Balmokand, Managing Director of the Bank was voted to chair. It was resolved at the meeting to appoint a committee of experts to consider the feasibility of reconstruction of the bank and place their report before another meeting of shareholders to he held on 2nd November.

### PASSIVE RESISTERS SENTENCED.

DEPORTED INDIANS RE-ENTER TRANSVAAL.

(RE[illegible]

Four In[illegible]

# RUSSIA'S STEP FORWARD.

## COUNTER-MOVES BY JAPAN.

## TURNING TO ENGLAND.

### CHINESE REBELS AND TOKIO INFLUENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent says that Russia having, after a decade of quiescence, resumed the advance on China—openly in Mongolia, which she virtually annexed and surreptitiously in North-Western and Central China through the agency of Belgian railway concessions—Japan has resumed her rivalry, and adopted a policy of planting garrisons without territorial leave, thereby guaranteeing the integrity of China by forestalling others.

The Hankow garrison, temporarily amounting to nearly two thousand men, is to be retained, and another possibly placed at the great Taxes iron mines near by. Police control will be demanded at Nanking, also at Foochow, Amoy, and other places. In the event of trouble arising Japan has to-day the whole Chinese revolutionary party virtually under lock and key at Tokio.

She holds out hands to England, knowing the alliance is more important and more necessary than ever. I believe there will presently arise an opportunity of far-reaching importance which should furnish brilliant results.

### SUKKUR KIDNAPPING CASE.

PRINCIPAL ACCUSED GETS 18 MONTHS.

(ASSOC[illegible]

# CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(VII.)

## A FINANCIAL ANACHRONISM.

## WHAT THE PRESIDENCY BANKS SHOULD DO.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

With this article we bring to a close the history of the Cash Balances which have agitated the Presidency Banks and the important commercial bodies in the country for the last forty years. They have computed that, on an average, there is a severe scarcity or famine in India every 11 years. With equal truth it might be observed that the Government of India is overtaken with an external moral calamity, artificially raised by an interested class every ten years, under the hollow petext of monetary stringency or panic. Happily, the Government, all through this long period, has remained unmoved. The noisy agitation has in no way disturbed its equanimity. Not only has it sternly carried out the policy it laid down in 1876, but courageously and confidently met every challenge of the Chambers. The last agitation was made in 1898 and that by the Bengal Chamber. And it may be just as well to close this part of the currency agitation by what that potential organisation had to urge in the year mentioned, and the *coup de grace* given to it by the government of Lord Curzon.

On 17th December, 1898, the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce prepared a Memo. for its Committee as prepared by the special sub-Committee. Afterwards, on 11th January, 1899, a deputation nominated by the Committee of the Chamber waited upon the Honourable Sir James Westland, the then Finance Minister. It consisted of the President, the Honourable Mr. Turner, the Hon. Mr. Alian Arthur, Mr. Reginald Murray and the Secretary. To facilitate discussion, Sir James Westland drew up another "Note," on the extent to which the cash balances of the Government may be made available for commercial uses. Apart from the points of policy [illegible] matters which he had dilat[illegible] previous note, ten years [illegible] Bombay Chamber, there [illegible] which it is instruc[illegible]

ney market in India, much more severe and much more rapid by reason of the smallness, the almost non-existence of any margin to fall back upon."

This is the language of financial statesmanship. The danger pointed out is real and we should like to see the banker or merchant who will deny is correctness.

Then, we should never lose sight of the tremendous responsibility of the Government, a responsibility to which the irresponsible clamourers for larger cash balances seem to be quite dead. They only want to paddle their own canoe, caring little for the responsibilities and anxieties of the state financial bark!

This is what Sir James Westland observed in his masterly review of the superficial representation of the Bengal Chamber:

"The position of responsibility is forced upon the Government in this country, not of its own will, but because it is accepted by the banking and the mercantile community as the monetary system of India. The whole commerce of the country is made to depend upon the Government balance; and the whole responsibility for the maintenance of an available cash reserve in India being thrown upon the Government it is taken for granted that if there is a monetary stringency, it is due to the deliberate action of the Government. When Bank Directors, to meet the occasion I have been describing, put up the rate of discount they are said to do what is wise and proper, both in their own interests and those of the commercial public; when the Government being in India in a similar position takes similar measures it is considered to be deliberately causing an undue stringency of the money market!

That, indeed, was a telling rejoinder which no doubt the Bengal Chamber had fully deserved. The responsible action of Government is unjustly denounced. Such is the anomaly and the hypocrisy. It is a fresh illustration of people with a beam in their eye trying to gibe at the mote in the eyes of others! The sooner the anomaly, which still exists and is a fruitful source of danger, is removed the better. Perfectly justifiable, therefore, was the further observation of Sir James (Paragraph 11): ("The Government, in truth, cannot undertake to finance not only the administration of the country, but its trade and commerce also. Accordingly, when commerce finds a deficiency of available funds, the cause of deficiency should be sought for in the scarcity of banking capital and not in some action of the Government, which is expected, with resources that are often barely sufficient to meet the financial requirements of its own administration, to supply also all that is wanted for the movements of 200 crores of imports and exports." Here is another telling rejoinder provoked by the Chambers.

Of course, Sir James received the Bengal Chamber deputation and discussed with [illegible] members *ad nauseam* the thrice [illegible] controversy. But it [illegible] to refer to [illegible] from the [illegible] at a capi[illegible] and [illegible]

# UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS.

## HAVOC IN SPAIN AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

### HEAVY TOLL OF DEATH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Disastrous floods have occurred in Spain, railways being cut and crops ruined. A flood at Cerbere soaked some barrels of calcium carbide at an ironmonger's and generated acetylene gas. A terrific explosion resulted in which three passers-by were killed. Two houses were also blown up, burying five families. Fourteen were killed and thirty injured.

Unprecedented floods have occurred at Constantinople. Houses, gardens and bridges have been destroyed and thirty workmen at a power station drowned.

# WARNING TO BOLTON STRIKERS.

## GENERAL LOCK-OUT THREATENED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, at a meeting at Manchester, informed representatives of the operatives that unless the strikers at Beehive Mill, Bolton, resume work, they will organise a general lock-out in the whole trade.

# ILLNESS OF KING MANOEL'S CONSORT.

## EARLY RECOVERY EXPECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MUNICH, Sept. 30.

A bulletin published here states: "The Queen of Portugal was taken ill on September 18th. with fever and gastric symptoms. The right renal cavity was affected sympathetically. Acting on medical advice Her Majesty entered hospital on the 22nd instant. There is reasonable prospect of the Queen's recovery within definite time. The King has also [illegible] up his residence in hospital.

## [illegible]EYMOON TO BE RESUMED.

LISBON, Oct. 1.

[illegible] Manoel's Chamberlain [illegible] Queen Augustine has [illegible]ved and Their Majes[illegible] resume their honey[illegible]anoel is constantly

## [illegible]POONA.

[illegible] CLUB.

[illegible]t.)

[illegible]ept. 30.

[illegible]n Poona [illegible]Kennedy, [illegible]Kennedy [illegible]h a ball [illegible]ht when [illegible]ed the [illegible]rs. The [illegible]harattas [illegible]ic. The [illegible]corated [illegible] magni[illegible]officers [illegible]resid[illegible] suc[illegible]

[illegible]with [illegible] at [illegible]rty

[illegible]tur[illegible]will

[illegible]N

# SOMALILAND DISASTER.

## OFFICER DISREGARDS INSTRUCTIONS.

## COMMANDANT BLAMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A Blue Book which has been issued on Somaliland shows that Mr. Harcourt, early in 1913, disapproved of splitting up the Camel Corps and extending the sphere of operations.

Describing the disaster at Burao, Mr. Archer, the Acting Commissioner, while testifying to the bravery and energy of Mr. Corfield, Commandant of the Camel Corps, strongly blames him for attacking the dervishes, contrary to all instructions and the advice of Captain Summers, the Indian Officer accompanying the force.

Mr. Archer pays a tribute to the splendid work of the Constabulary, prior to the disaster in restoring order among the friendlies.

Mr. Harcourt wrote to the Commissioner, on August 18th, suggesting increasing the Camel Corps from 150 to 300, at an additional cost of £8,000 per annum, enabling the Protectorate to dispense with the more costly Indian troops.

Mr. Byatt, Commissioner, warmly approved of the suggestion, believing strongly that it would improve the position of Government in the eyes both of friendlies and of the Mullah.

### COMMISSIONER IN SOMALILAND DECORATED.

A C.M.G. has been conferred on Mr. G. F. Archer, Acting Commissioner in Somaliland.

# EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES

## BRITISH SOLDIERS' PROSPECTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The Rev. H. C. Martin, General Secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, returned to Simla at the end of last week from a tour extending over three months in Australia. The object of the tour was to find what openings there are in the Colonies for time-expired soldiers whose service ends while they are in India and to make more definite the work in regard to emigration which the Association has been carrying on for several years for the benefit of the British soldier in this country. The tour included visits to each of the six states in the Commonwealth and a very thorough investigation into the conditions of life, and prospects of success for different classes of soldiers. Mr. Martin received every assistance from the authorities throughout his tour especially from the Governors of the States in turn and the Ministers of the Commonwealth and the State Governments. Among other visits for the purpose of direct enquiry were those made to irrigated areas under the Government and private control, fruit-growing districts, training farms, sheep stations and wheat-growing areas, while the various industries of the country each received attention. As a result it may confidently be expected that any soldier who has any thought of emigrating to the British Colonies will in the future be warned of all pitfalls and in almost all cases will be able to go out to employment arranged for him beforehand.

The R. A. T. A. in spite of its being in the first place a temperance organisation, has so extended its operations in the past ten years or so that it is now regarded as one of the most useful and valuable assets to regimental life and in many ways provides the funds and establishment for any project which is of real value to the British soldier in India. I am now further informed of a project already well advanced for the erection of a large furlough home in India under the same auspices estimated to cost nearly a lakh of rupees.

# POONA MOTORIST FINED.

## CAR COLLIDES WITH GOVERNOR'S DAWK

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

Mr. G. Leatham, Assistant Collector of Poona, to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. F. B. Stewart, a motor engineer of Poona, was charged under the Bombay Motor Act 2 of 1906 with driving a motor car recklessly and negligently in a manner dangerous to the public.

From the evidence it appears that Mr. Stewart was driving some passengers from Government House on the evening of the 28th June last when near the entrance to the Agricultural College he ran into a cart carrying E. Lord Wilingdon's post. The accused, it is stated, was driving in the middle of the road and the bullocks of the cart which was coming in an opposite direction swerved on seeing the motor causing a collision. On behalf of the cartman, it was stated, that he was on the left side of the road and that his bullocks did not swerve but that the car ran into him. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 5.

# DEARNESS OF COTTON.

## EMPLOYERS WELCOME STOPPAGE.

### BAD SPINNING DISPUTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, October 1.

It is officially stated in Manchester that the whole of the disputes about bad spinning in twenty mills in Lancashire would have been settled yesterday, but for complications arising out of the Beehive Mill strike. It is declared that owing to dearness of cotton and slackness of trade many employers would welcome a stoppage.

# SMALL CAUSES COURT.

## SITTING IN TEMPORARY PREMISES.

### ACCOMMODATION INADEQUATE.

Yesterday for the first time, since the closing of the old buildings in Princess Street, the Small Causes Court re-opened in the temporary quarters provided by Government in the Old Post Office Building. During the past month one Court has been sitting in this building to dispose of urgent work, but, from yesterday the business of the Small Causes Court has been resumed in all five Courts on the second floor of the temporary quarters.

Just at present there is little work going on and the adjourned suits of August are being disposed of, but, even in this period of comparative slackness, the space at the disposal of the Courts seemed inadequate and several objections to the new quarters which one hears voiced by the vakils and pleaders seem to be well founded. The Courts and the offices of the Registrar seem to have been thrown into the building at random and the offices which are at present a chaotic arrangement of chairs and desks straggle from the ground floor verandah of the Post Office, opposite the P. W. D. Offices, round a corner and up the main stairs of the building to the second floor where the suits are decided.

### CHAOTIC CONGESTION.

The ground floor offices, with their desks and chairs facing in all directions and situated in all positions, regardless of any obvious means of entrance and exit, recall one of those barricades erected by rioters, and that large crowd of litigants, loafers and other apparently detached persons who are invariably to be found in the purlieus of the Small Causes Court do not in any way tend to relieve the congestion of the situation. This strain of apparently unoccupied persons, which resembles in lack of purpose and outward aspect that mass of humanity which inspired Dickens to call the Insolvent Court in London a temple dedicated to the deity of sediness, percolates the building and the staircase. At the foot of the staircase is a modest quick lunch restaurant for the supply of tea, cakes and mineral waters to those who intend to spend the day at the Courts, and, although the majority of the people on the stairs appear to have come to stay, little trade appears to be done.

Halfway up the stairs, which in a crowded and stiflingly hot building are not a pleasant means of arriving at the Courts, one comes across another isolated fragment of the Registrar's Office where at two table translators are at work. This, of course, causes an obstruction on the landing, but with much struggling and perspiring one reaches the second floor where are situated the Courts.

### MINIATURE COURTS.

The entrance to the Courts is obtained through a narrow door which continues into as narrow a passage in which vakils, pleaders litigants, sepoys and nondescripts jostle one another in all directions. The first door on the right-hand side of this passage opens into a room which is undoubtedly the best-ventilated and largest Court in the building. Here, however, the accommodation is only about half as great as that in any of the old Courts at Princess Street. Continuing along the corridor, one suddenly comes across the last detachment of the Registrar's Office staff wedged into a small strip of an enclosure behind a railing and seated so closely together that one wonders how the seventeen clerks are able to work without jogging each other's elbows, to say nothing of the unbearable atmospheric conditions with which they will have to put up. Round a corner the Court of the Chief Judge is partitioned off as part of a by no means large room, and, early yesterday morning, on a day when there were very few suits to be heard, it was well filled. The remainder of the Courts,—three in number—are also partitioned off from rooms in the building and are ludicrously small, the doors approaching them and the frailty of the wooden partitions round them being entirely inadequate to cope with the crowd which would necessarily be present on a busy day. Indeed, yesterday, two of these Courts were quite full and it was pointed out to a "Chronicle" representative by a legal gentleman practising in the Small Causes Court that the space, if so easily taken up on an avowedly slack day, would be absurdly inadequate on a day in which perhaps forty suits or more would have to be heard in one Court.

What would happen in the case of a panic of fire, on an occasion such as this would be certainly unpleasant to contemplate. As it is, the building is unsuited to overcrowding. There are no electric fans and the interior is excessively close and hot. That part which has been set aside as the library is a veritable "black hole," and, as one of the pleaders remarked "we come here to read, not to roast," the atmosphere of the place can be imagined. Another objection which carries weight is that the staircase separates the Courts from the offices and continual journeys up and down stairs have to be made before any business can be completed.

### PROPOSED BUILDING ON MAIDAN.

In the meantime a petition already signed by several hundreds of citizens is in circulation protesting against the proposed temporary building on the Maidan. However, it is believed that Government are about to withdraw their proposal and that a notification to that effect will be issued during the next two days. Should the withdrawal not be assented to by the Bombay Government, the petition will be forwarded to Mr. H. R. Greaves, Sheriff of Bombay, with the request that he should convene a public meeting of protest.

# ALBERT INSTITUTE "CONTEMPT" CASE.

## JUDGE AND COUNSEL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

At a special sitting of the Vacation Bench of the High Court, Mr. Justice Imam was engaged in hearing the matter in which a writ of attachment had been issued against Nolini Prokash Sen and Asoke Prokash Sen, two nephews of the late Keshub Chunder Sen for contempt. It will be remembered that in connection with the Albert Institute a suit was brought by Kumar Arun Chunder Singh and others against Kumud Prokash Sen, the elder brother of Asoke and Nolini. In that suit Mr. P. Roy Chowdhury, Barrister, was appointed receiver. On 24th September, when Mr. Roy Chowdhury went to the Albert Institute, he was alleged to have been assaulted by the brothers, Sen. He brought the matter to the notice of the Court and a warrant was issued for contempt against the brothers.

Mr. J. N. Roy, who appeared for the Sen brothers objected to putting in fresh affidavits by Mr. Roy Chaudhury and said that the Advocate-General should have appeared in this case.

Mr. Justice Imam: Where is the necessary for the Advocate-General?

Mr. Roy: In Bengal, perhaps, none.

Mr. Justice Imam: You should not have made any reflection against the Advocate-General who is not here. I will not listen to anything against anyone who is not present in Court. I do not consider this proper in any manner.

Mr. Roy: I ask your Lordship's pardon. I meant no reflection upon the Advocate-General. I suggested that the Advocate-General should have appeared in this matter. All I say is that it has been the uniform practice of this Court that the Advocate-General appears in such cases.

His Lordship overruled Mr. Roy's objection and allowed the affidavits.

Mr. Roy then filed counter-affidavits on behalf of the Sen brothers and the case was adjourned till the 19th November.

# EXCISE REORGANISATION.

## SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The Government have practically given effect to the recommendations of Sir William Thompson's Excise Committee. All the major provinces have already been dealt with, and the Excise Bill for the Central Provinces is before the Government of India. Other minor Administrations, it is understood, will be dealt with by regulations framed on the lines of the C. P. Bill. Schemes are also under consideration for strengthening the Excise staff in the provinces and proposals for reorganisation from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces are under examination and will be ready for transmission to the Secretary of State. A proposal from Assam will also shortly reach the Government of India.

# EX-JESUIT PRESIT.

## MARRIED IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The "Englishman" states that Father John Buffard, lately a member of the Society of Jesus, and formerly an Assistant Priest in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Bow Bazaar, was married yesterday at the Registry office to Mrs. Tobias, a young widow of Bow Street. There was a large number of people present, Father Buffard having been very popular for his strenuous work among the Catholic poor. He ceased to be a Jesuit last November when he joined a well-known Calcutta trades firm.

# DISTURBED ALBANIA.

## COMMISSIONERS' DIFFICULTIES.

### RACIAL ANIMOSITIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The situation in Albania is complicated by continued rivalries between Essad Pasha at Durazzo and the Provisional Government at Vallona. The European Commissioners are beginning to assemble in their respective fields of operation but the task is likely to be difficult while the country is as disturbed as at present, and while so many racial animosities are rife.

### ENCROACHMENTS INTO SERVIAN TERRITORY.

M. Pasics, the Servian Premier, who is visiting Paris, stated in an interview that the Servian concentration would be complete within a week, when a decisive blow would be struck against armed encroachments by Albanians into territory assigned to Servia.

### MOSLEMS AND CHRISTIANS.

A telegram from Salonika says it is reported from Durazzo that Admiral Burney has restrained Essad Pasha, holding him responsible for any sufferings of the Christians. It is believed that he has acted in a similar manner regarding Ismail Bey, President of the Provisional Albanian Government, concerning the murders of Christians at Grabovo.

### ESSAD AND THE CABINET.

Essad Pasha insists on the reformation of the present Cabinet and the transfer of the Capital to Durazzo.

# GENDARMERIE FOR ALBANIA.

## DUTCH OFFICERS TO ORGANISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Reuter learns that Holland has accepted the invitation of the Powers to organise a gendarmerie for Albania, and is sending a number of Dutch officers to report on the existing conditions with a view to ascertaining the number of officers that will eventually be required.

# CHINESE REPUBLIC.

## RECOGNITION AFTER PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKING, Sept. 30.

A meeting of the Diplomatic Corps agreed in principle on the recognition of the Republic, which will probably occur immediately after the election of the President, which is expected to take place on the 8th proximo. Yuan Shih Kai's election appears certain.

# THE NANKING INCIDENT.

## JAPAN ADAMANT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A telegram to "The Times" from Tokio says that, despite Chaughsun's apology, Japan will still insist upon his resignation from the post of Tutuh of Kiangsu, and the punishment of those who took part in the outrages at Nanking.

# TRAINING OF AUDITORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The New Companies' Act, provides that accounts of Joint "Stock Cos." will be audited by qualified persons, who after having gone through the necessary training are certified by the Provincial Government to do so.

Now, Sir, this Act will come in force from the year 1914, but as yet, nothing has been heard as to what arrangement has been made by the Government, as regards the training of auditors.

May I know through the medium of your columns what course of study has been prescribed and which is the recognised institution for receiving training?

Yours etc.,

J. P. S.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### SUIT OVER A "SAN-KHAT."

### RESTORATION OF APPEAL.

MALIK FAZAL AFRAJ AND ANOTHER v. JAFERKHAN MUBARIBKHAN.

*(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)*

This was an appeal against the decision of the District Judge of Broach, who dismissed it with costs.

The plaintiff sued to recover on a *Sankhat* (bond) Rs. [illegible] with running interest from the *San* property mentioned in the plaint.

The Subordinate Judge of Ankhleshwar passel a decree in favour of the plaintiff. The District Judge of Broach said that the suit had been filed on the 8th August, 1910, (Monday) whereas the last day on which it should have been filed was the 7th August, a Sunday. The question whether the suit had been filed in time, must be decided in the negative, in accordance with the decision of the Bombay High Court in 13. Bom. L. R., page 1153, and he reversed the lower court's decree and dismissed the suit.

The plaintiff then applied under Sec. 5 of Bombay Act XIII. of 1912 for restoration of the appeal. The District Judge held that Sec. 5 did not apply to the present case and dismissed the application with costs.

The plaintiff then prayed for a review of the District Judge's Order. The judge allowed the review; and set aside the order, and ordered that the appeal be restored to the file. Against this order the defendants appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in delivering judgment said: "This suit was brought by the plaintiffs and treated as an ordinary mortgage suit by the Subordinate Judge, who stated in his judgment that none of the parties were agriculturists. Now the suit was filed on the Monday following the last day of enlarged limitation or grace prescribed by Sec. 31 of the Limitation Act. On appeal it was held on the authority of a judgment of this court (1113 Bom. Law Reports, page 1153) that the suit was one day out of time and it was therefore dismissed. Then under Bombay Act XIII of 1912 the plaintiff applied to have the appeal restored. When that application was being argued, the plaintiff-appellant's pleader admitted that his client was not an agriculturist and that the suit was not brought under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act. That being so, the learned judge of appeal naturally dismissed the application. Then the plaintiff applied for review on the ground that his pleader's admissions were wrong in fact. The learned District Judge says that, having regard to the record, it appears that the plaintiff was an agriculturist and so, without giving the opposite party any opportunity of disputing this very material finding of fact, he not only granted the application for review but also, passing over the application to restore in fact, restored the appeal. Here we think he went too fast. The effect of making a review application absolute was to revive the application to restore. That still remains to be dealt with and we think that the learned judge should take that up and deal with it as *res integra* before as he has already done on this application for review, restoring the appeal itself. We think it will be fairly open to the defendant to contend upon this application to restore that the plaintiff is not an agriculturist.

The statement that none of the parties is an agriculturist on page 9 of our paper book is very likely attributable to the fact that the trial of the suit was commenced before one Subordinate Judge and the judgment written by another, for it appears certain that a conciliator's certificate was admitted by the first Subordinate Judge and that certain statements appear in the examination of the plaintiff which if disputed would ordinarily have led to the raising of a definite issue on this question. With these observations, we remand the matter to the District Judge to deal with the application to restore the appeal. Costs to abide the final result.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellants. Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the respondent.

## FORGED WILL.

### THUMB MARK TAKEN AFTER DEATH.

*(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)*

KING-EMPEROR v. SHANKAR KASHINATH SHIVMURTI RAGOBA, EKNATH BHAGOBA.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who, concurring with both the assessors, found the accused No. 2, Shankar Ksahinath, the accused No. 3, Shivmurti Ragoba, and the accused No. 4, Eknath Bhagoba, guilty of forgery under Sec. 467, I. P. C., and, differing from both the assessors, found the accused No. 1, Narhar Ramkrishna, guilty of an offence under Sec. 467 read with Sec. 14, I. P. C. Differing from both the assessors he found the accused No. 1 guilty of misappropriation of property under Sec. 404 and the accused Nos. 3 and 3 guilty of an offence under Sec. 04 and 109 of abetting the accused No. 1, in the commission of the said offence. Differing also from both the assessors, he found the accused No. 2 guilty of an offence under Sec. 404, I. P. C., and he directed that the accused No. 1 should undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of 4 years on the first charge and a period of one year on the second charge; the sentences to be concurrent. He further directed that the accused No. 2 should undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of 5 years on the first charge and of one year each on the second and the third charges; the sentences to be concurrent. He sentenced the accused No. 3 to rigorous imprisonment for three years on the first charge and to one year on the second charge; the sentences to be concurrent. As regards the accused No. 4, he directed that he should undergo rigorous imprisonment for the period of two years. The approver, Bala Patharutkar should be discharged.

Briefly the facts of the case are these:—

One Sakubai Govind Tukaram Arwe died at Vairag on the 11th of October 1912. She possessed considerable movable and immovable property at the time of her death. Her immovable property she disposed of by a registered will, dated the 1st of August 1912. That will is not in dispute in the present proceedings. Her movable property, most of which had been produced before the Court, consisted of clothes and ornaments of the approximate value of Rs. 20,000. With regard to those movables she is said to have made a will, which was disputed. That will was written on the 8th of October 1912. It was admittedly written by the accused No. 2 and attested by the accused No. 4 and one Bala Patharutkar, the approver. It bore the impression of the deceased in token of her signature. The prosecution alleged that it was a forged will. It was written by the accused No. 2 at the dictation of the accused No. 1 and attested by the two attesting witnesses, not on the 8th of October, the date which it bears, but on the 11th of October, while Sakubai lay dying or dead in an adjoining portion of her dwelling room. It was further alleged that the thumb impression of Sakubai was taken in token of her signature after her death, and that the accused No. 2 was the acting instrument in so doing.

The alleged forgery came to light in the following way:—

On the 17th of December 1912 Govind Tukaram Arwe, the husband of the deceased Sakubai, made an application to the First-Class Magistrate at Barsi, stating that his wife had died possessed of movable property worth about Rs. 20,000, and that he expected that the accused Nos. 2 and 3 were criminally misappropriating it. That application was referred by the Magistrate for inquiry to the Sub-Inspector of Vairag, and when that officer searched the house of the deceased, he found the sealed boxes lying in the room in which Sakubai had died. He sent for the accused, who, he ascertained, had been in the entourage of the deceased for some time before her death, and questioned them about Sakubai's ornaments. The accused No. 1 produced a gold *chandrahar* (necklace) and a pair of *patlis* (wristlets) stating that the accused Nos. 2 and 3 had pawned them with him to defray the funeral expenses. The accused No. 3 produced four ornaments, stating that they had been on the dead body of the deceased at the funeral procession and the approver, Bala Patharutkar produced the will stating that the deceased had made it three days before her death, and that it contained provisions for the disposition of her movable property. The Sub-Inspector made further enquiries and the accused No. 2 produced a further lot of ornaments on the 31st of January stating that they were the property of the deceased. The Sub-Inspector's suspicions were aroused. He sent for Chandrabhagabai, the step-mother of the deceased, who had attended her in her last moments, and she made a detailed statement to him describing the circumstances in which the four accused in conjunction with the approver, Bala Patharutkar, had concocted the will in Sakubai's death chamber.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel reserved judgment.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Kelkar appeared for the second accused.

Mr. A. V. Lele appeared for the third accused.

Mr. Bhide appeared for the fourth accused.

The first accused is dead.

## TEMPTING MILL PROSPECTUS.

### APPEAL AGAINST CANCELLATION OF SHARES DISMISSED.

*(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)*

VIRCHAND HINDUMAL MARWADI v. RICHARD H. FETT AND THE BARSI COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING MILLS CO.

The appellant-plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 500 paid for 10 shares with interest at 6 per cent. from 6th August 1906 to 5th August 1908, from the defendants and prayed for the cancellation of those shares.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Barsi who decreed the plaintiff's claim by ordering the rescission of the contract and the cancellation of the allotment of the shares. The Subordinate Judge allowed the plaintiff a refund of Rs. 500 with interest from the Company and allowed damages against the Company and Mr. Fett alone and not the other Directors.

The first appeal was preferred from this decision to the District Judge of Sholapur who reversed the decree of the Court of first instance in so far as it was against defendant No. 3 (Barsi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.), and remanded the suit for a fresh decision as between the plaintiff and the third defendant. Both parties were to be at liberty to adduce evidence. Costs were to follow the result.

The second appeal from this decision of the District Judge was preferred by the appellant-plaintiff Virchand Hindumal Marwadi and was heard by Their Lordships yesterday.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the appellant-plaintiff.

Mr. R. H. Fett appeared in person.

Mr. Gulabchand of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia appeared for the Barsi Cotton S. and W. Co.

Briefly the facts are that the plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 500 paid for ten shares with interest. He prayed for the cancellation of the shares on the ground that defendants deceived him (plaintiff) by printing and publishing false matter in the prospectus.

LURED BY A PROSPECTUS.

The plaintiff's allegation is that it was proposed to start a mill at Barsi. The prospectus assured that the concern would be a profitable one and further asserted that out of a capital of 10 lakhs, the Secretary, Treasurers, Directors, Agents and their friends had alread taken shares worth 5 lakhs. Only a few out of the remainder were intended to be given to the public. The plaintiff relying upon this representation took ten shares by paying Rs. 500 for them. The plaintiff learnt of the deceit in February 1907, when the cause of action arose.

The first defendant, Mr. Fett submitted that the other Directors had a hand in the issuing of the prospectus. They were necessary parties. The Directors only expressed an opinion that the mill would be a profitable concern. There were promises from friends to take 2,000 shares; but the Directors did not intend to deceive the public by the 9th para. of the prospectus. The allegations in the plaint were not true. Plaintiff does not know English and did not rely upon para. 9 of the English prospectus in taking shares. The plaintiff might have consulted the Barsi Directors before taking shares. The Directors had removed the misunderstanding created by the prospectus. A canvasser of the shares of the Co., one Rambhau Tikekar, now deceased was informed through a Director of the Co., that 2,000 shares were promised and he explained the whole fact to the Barsi public.

CLAIM TIME-BARRED.

The Directors' report of 1907 informed the plaintiff how the money realised was utilised. The plaintiff had no cause of action to claim a refund. No resolution has been passed to dissove the Company. The claim also was time-barred. It should be presumed that the work of the Co., was done with his knowledge and that he had lost his right to sue.

The Subordinate Judge held that the suit was not barred by limitation; that the plaintiff had a cause of action against defendants 1 and 3; and lastly ordered the rescision of the contract and the cancellation of the allotment of the shares and allowed the plaintiff a refund of Rs. 500 with interest and damages against the Co. and Mr. Fett alone. Defendants 1 and 3 to pay plaintiff's costs.

On appeal by Mr. Fett and the Barsi Cotton S. and W. Mills, Ltd., the District Judge of Sholapur reversed the decree of the Lower Court in so far as it was against defendant 3 and remanded the suit for a fresh decision as between plaintiff and 3rd defendant.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleader for the appellant confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court (i.e. the District Court) with costs and dismissed the appeal.

## AGENTS' CLAIM FOR BALANCE DUE.

MESSRS. KHUBILAL JAILAL, A FIRM v. NENSUKHDAS HARDWARIMAL.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

The claim was for Rs. 5,240-4-3, being the balance due on agency accounts which had been adjusted. The plaintiffs were *pucca adatyas* in Bombay for the defendant, who was at Calcutta. On accounts being taken, a sum of Rs. 5,529-3-0 was found due to the plaintiffs. After adjustment, the defendant agreed by letter to pay the amount partly in cash and partly by hundis. He made no cash payment, but sent a hundi of Rs. 100. He also sent two hundis of Rs. 2,500 each; but one of them was improperly stamped, and so of no use, and the other was not paid.

A decree was passed for the plaintiff, as prayed, with costs and interest, on judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas.

## ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A BROKER.

Kalianmal Trilickchand, a dealer in diamonds, in a report to the police, alleges that he gave Maniram Heeralal, a broker in diamonds and jewells, fourteen diamonds of the value of Rs. 23,000 on approval. As Maniram failed to return them, the complainant made inquiries and found that diamonds of the value of Rs. 19,500 had been pledged by Maniram.

There have been several such allegations against Maniram during the last few days.

# SMALL CAUSES.

## LAND COMPENSATION MONEY.

### "AN ATTORNEYS' SUIT."

MADHAVRAO BABAJI KOTHARE *vs.* DADAJI SITARAM KOTHARE. AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant No. 1.

The plaintiff and his brother (the second defendant) and their uncle, the first defendant, formed a joint Hindu family, and the first defendant as head of the family received a sum of Rs. 12,148 as compensation money in respect of a certain property of theirs at Dadar which was acquired by the Improvement Trust.

The plaintiff claims as his share of the compensation money a sum of Rs. 2,500, after giving credit to the defendant No. 1 for Rs. 100 which he has received.

Mr. Wadia said that he had brought the money into court and was willing to pay it to whichever party the Court declared to be entitled thereto. He was in the position of a mere stake holder.

*Per curiam*: You ought to file an interpleader suit. I cannot decide that question here now.

Mr. Wadia said that the plaintiff and his brother had executed a joint mortgage for Rs. 1,600 which, at the date of payment, had amounted to Rs. 2,800 and was settled for Rs. 2,300, which was on the request of the plaintiff and his brother paid to the mortgage. After the payment the plaintiff asked the defendant to pay the balance over to himself and his brother. This the first defendant agreed to on getting a joint release signed by the two brothers. As the mortgage deed showed that both the brothers were liable in respect of the said mortgage, the first defendant refused to pay out the whole of the balance of the moneys in his hands to the plaintiff, without debiting him with his share of the mortgage debt.

Mr. Desai said that the first defendant's story was false. He knew perfectly well that the plaintiff was only a security for the defendant. The mortgage was for the benefit of the defendant alone, as the defendant No. 1 was well aware. The latter now pretended to be a bare stake-holder. This defendant could have no defence, as plaintiffs had received a letter of date 12th July from the second defendant's solicitors authorizing him to take the whole amount from the defendant.

Mr. Wadia said that such a letter had never been forwarded to the first defendant, who had been ignorant of its contents still now, nor was it referred to in the plaint, though written before the suit was filed.

*Per curiam*:—I suppose it's the usual dodge of solicitors of keeping something up the sleeve till the last. If you, Mr. Dasai, had sent this letter of the 12th July to the first defendant, there would have been an end of this matter.

Mr. Wadia then handed over to the plaintiff a cheque signed by the first defendant's solicitors for Rs. 2,400.

His lordship said that the only question remaining to be settled was as to which party was to pay the costs. As the plaintiff had deliberately held back the letter of the 12th July authorizing first defendants to pay over the whole amount to the plaintiff, he suggested that each party might bear his own costs.

Mr. Wadia asked that he should have the whole costs, as the plaintiff had not even mentioned the letter of indemnity to them. He thereupon put the first defendant into the box.

The witness said that he was head clerk at Ralli's and was 68 years old. He bore out the statements of the counsel generally and said that the defendant No. 2 had told him not to pay the whole amount to the plaintiff, as he owed some money on the mortgage and it ought to to be debited to his account.

Mr. Desai then examined Balkrishna, the second defendant, who said, that the mortgage moneys had been raised solely for his benefit. He did not tell his uncle not to pay over the balance to his brother.

In cross-examination Mr. Wadia elicited that the witness was an insolvent and had executed a second bogus mortgage for Rs. 4,000, in order to get rid of his creditors.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that there was no need to make a decree on the claim, as the money had been paid in. But there was the question of costs. The evidence of the first and second defendants had been taken and the question was whom to believe. If, however, the plaintiff had disclosed the letter of the 12th July to the first defendant, there would have been an end to the correspondence and the whole affair. The letter was not even annexed to the plaint. A long correspondence had been carried on, the object being, no doubt, to accumulate costs. The solicitors then expected the Court to pay them their costs. He considered this merely an attorneys' suit. He thought the proper order would be to dismiss the suit and make the plaintiff pay the defendant's costs throughout, as a great deal of public time had been wasted by evidence being called.

The order was made accordingly: plaintiff's attorneys to keep the amount of the cheque with them till the costs of the suit were taxed, and to pay thereout the costs of the defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Madhowji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for the defendanat: Sabins and Goregaoker.

# SHORT CAUSES.

## DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS INCOME.

### ACCUMULATIONS DUE TO LONGEVITY.

*(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)*

HIRJIBHOY DADABHOY ALBLESS AND ORS. *v.* THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiffs as trustees of a certain indenture of settlement, dated the 30th July 1883, for the purpose of obtaining the Court's sanction to apply *cypres*, the surplus income of the trust funds in the manner mentioned in the scheme proposed.

The father of the first and third plaintiffs, Dadabhoy Eduljee Albless died in 1882. He said Dossabhoy and the first and third plaintiffs settled Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of using the income for performing *Baj* ceremonies and feeding and giving *asodads* (small presents of money) to poor Parsis and Iranees on the anniversary of the death of the said Dossabhoy and his wife Pirojbai when the latter died. Pirojbai is still alive and her long life has caused a large surplus to accumulate, increasing the fund to Rs. 20,000. As the whole income cannot be spent on the original charities, the plaintiffs wish to devote the money to other charities.

The *cypres* scheme proposed is to apply the income of the whole fund of Rs. 20,000 for performing the annual *Baj* ceremonies of the setters and their wives and carrying out the other charities as provided in the original trust-deed of 1883. The balance of the interest it is proposed to hand over to the Parsi General Hospital, which will benefit by about Rs. 50 a month.

The Advocate-General has given his consent to the institution of this suit, as required by Section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure. All the other parties also consent to the new scheme.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship sanctioned the scheme on condition of the Advocate-General approving of it. Costs as between attorney and client were ordered to come out of the trust-funds.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Pestonji Rustim Kola and Co.

## APPLICATION FOR RETURN OF PLAINT.

HORMUSJI MUNCHERJI DADINA *v.* MUNSHI MOIZUDIN.

This suit had stood over from the last short cause day to enable the defendant to file a written statement.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Wadia said that the definit[illegible] of "agriculturist" in the second [illegible] tion and the second clause [illegible] showed clearly that a perso[illegible] be accounted an agricultu[illegible] were so not only when t[illegible] was incurred, but also [illegible] was filed. The plain[illegible] aware that the defenda[illegible] culturist as defined [illegible] Agriculturists' Reli[illegible] ed, therefore, unde[illegible] of the Civil Proc[illegible] plaint to be ret[illegible] mission to f[illegible] But he aske[illegible] been incurre[illegible] fendant did [illegible] till too late[illegible] a special d[illegible]

Mr. Bha[illegible] plaintiff ha[illegible] and he mu[illegible] dismissed. [illegible] of returni[illegible] here, as th[illegible] pay. An[illegible] to charter[illegible] R. 3),.

His Lor[illegible] costs.

Solicitor[illegible] shankar, F[illegible]

Solicitor[illegible] Mantri.

# THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

830-13—B & C. Merwanji Muncherji Chasgar v. Akhrur Ardesher Engineer & anr.

T & I J 14-13—Mulji & Tha. Bhabhoot-mal Chatraji v. Rajmal Moti. Ard. H D & Co.
For Consent Decree.

845-12—Payne & Co. Karson Fakira v. Motiram Jaikisondas. Mulla & Mulla.

211-13—Sham M & H. Oswald Vaz & anr. v. Francis Anthony Cyril Rebello & anr. Daph F & D.

818-13—Amin & Desai Keshowji Khimji & Co. a firm v. Tejsey Rowji & anr. Khambatta & Co.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order

720-13—Ardesher H D & Co. Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai widow & ors. Matu J & M. Ard H D & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

981-12—Tyabji D & Co. Narayen Balaji & anr. v. Ganpat Mahadev Mohile & ors. Bhimji & Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshy v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Ragh N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co.

Long Causes.

677-11—Sham. M & H. Mariambai widow v. Mahomedbhai Nooroodin Worliwalla & ors. Mulji Kh. & Th. Jehangir & S. Manchersh[illegible] & N. For further hearing.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Ni[illegible] Wadilal & ors. v. [illegible] Piece Goods Bazar[illegible] Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W [illegible] Wadilal & [illegible] Piece Gods [illegible] Payne & Co[illegible]

658-11—Daphtary F [illegible] ors. v. H[illegible] Ardeshir[illegible]

347-12—Malvi H[illegible] dow [illegible] bhoy[illegible]

355-11—Pa[illegible]

O. S.[illegible]

RELI[illegible]

SOBHAG[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] the p[illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible] cinema [illegible] Theatr[illegible] stolen [illegible] was th[illegible] plainti[illegible] the pl[illegible] ing to [illegible] stolen [illegible] to pa[illegible] the [illegible] M[illegible] was [illegible] bee[illegible] fe[illegible] r[illegible] T[illegible] m[illegible] d[illegible] R[illegible] m[illegible]

# BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

## A MENDICANT'S PRANKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirajee charged Mansing Rama, a Brahmin mendicant, with the theft of a gold bangle.

The evidence showed that on Tuesday forenoon, the accused went to the house of a Hindu woman named Javerbai at Hanuman lane ostensibly for the purposes of begging but finding the complainant engaged in the kitchen, he quietly removed the bangle from the hand of the child and was making good his way when he was noticed by the complainant and stopped but he succeeded in passing on the bangle to another mendicant, who was there and who then left.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to there weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

## ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Chapman charged Hussein Ahmed, a Mahomedan hawker, with uttering cries in a prohibited area and with escaping from legal custody.

The evidence showed that on Tuesday evening about half past seven o'clock Sergeant Frost arrested the accused and two others for crying out their wares in Queen's Road and handed them over to a police sepoy. While the three were being led to the police station, the accused jumped into a passing hack victoria that was being driven fast along the road and thus manag[illegible] He was however [illegible] at Goo[illegible]

# SOUTHWARD HO!

## ANOTHER BRITISH EXPEDITION.

## KING EDWARD'S LAND.

The interesting announcement is made that a British Expedition is to leave the Thames next summer with the object of exploring the great stretch of the Antarctic known as King Edward the Seventh Land.

Mr. J. Foster Stackhouse, F.R.G.S., F.R.I.G.S., a nephew of the late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, and an intimate associate of Captain Scott, is to be the leader.

Captain Evans, second in command to Captain Scott, has given his warm approval to the new project.

As stated above, the main object of the expedition is to thoroughly explore King Edward the Seventh Land, which, in Mr. Stackhouse's words, "is untrodden, unknown, and unseen."

The explorers intend to follow the whole length of this mystical coast, and to visit Observation Hill, where the cross is erected to Captain Scott's memory.

Mr. Stackhouse gave a special interview to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Asked when he first took an interest in exploration, Mr. Stackhouse replied that it simply grew, like Alice in Wonderland.

"If you have travelling in your blood, you cannot help it. It becomes a disease which cannot be cured, and you want to go [illegible] the

ly point, it may go as far south as McMurdo Sound. The Alexandra Mountains may or may not exist. The whole coast is mystical. It is about 700 or 800 miles long, and we will do as much as possible. Some will go to the coast and some the hinterland. We shall go to Observation Hill, where a cross is erected to Captain Scott's memory and near which was his main object—to pay a tribute to the memory of the immortal dead."

The region which Mr. Stackhouse hopes to explore lies between 150deg. and 160deg. west, or in other words, his party will be the unknown eastward of King Edward Land, which was discovered by Captain Scott's lighthouse in[illegible] a very little one.

Mr. [illegible]nity [illegible]miles "The [illegible]

[illegible]d Haldane [illegible]dial nature, [illegible]but almost [illegible] attention. [illegible] Canadians [illegible]er in this [illegible]

PEOPLE." [illegible] feature [illegible]rkable un- [illegible]g in Mon- [illegible]ery distin- [illegible] remarr, [illegible]-day,' and [illegible]ration of [illegible]housands [illegible]le, both [illegible]n who [illegible]t and [illegible] Mr. [illegible]f the [illegible]gether [illegible]f both [illegible] platf- [illegible]n with [illegible]receiv- [illegible]s alike [illegible] course, [illegible]s of [illegible]ss on [illegible] at [illegible]of [illegible]ved We [illegible]he [illegible]he

## MEMORIAL TO LORD CLIVE.

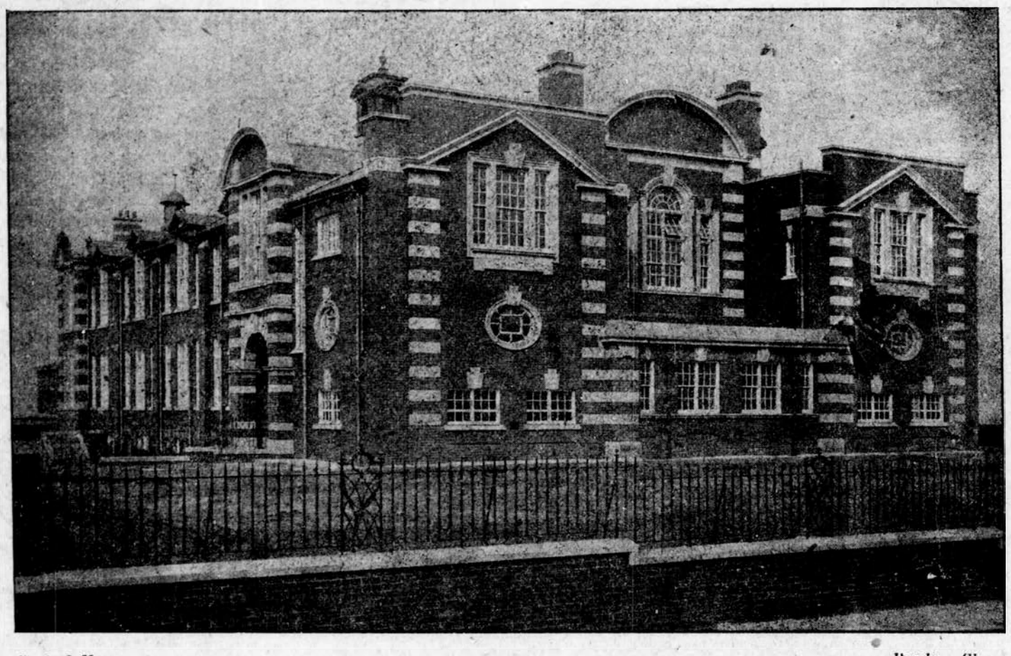

*Photo by Central News.* *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

In the opening proceedings of the New Strand Grammar School (where Lord Clive had his education), was included the unveiling of a memorial to Lord Clive by Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Benagl.

# LORD HALDANE'S RETURN.

## INTERVIEWED ON HIS TOUR.

## ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNITY.

Lord Haldane, accompanied by Miss Haldane and Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie, permanent secretary to the Lord Chancellor, arrived at Fishguard in the Lusitania from New York on the afternoon of September [illegible] and proceeded to London.

When the majestic ship came to anchor Lord Haldane and his sister were seen leaning over the taffrail on the upper deck watching the tender's approach. Lord Haldane, who appeared in the best of health and spirits [illegible] observed, on receiving me, that he was home again his Minister prevented him [illegible]view, writes a "Daily [illegible]sentive. Nevertheless on account of the [illegible] his brief visit to [illegible] has made on

### AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Miss Haldane, who spoke of "our delightful voyage," was greatly impressed by the American women, who, she says, are "cram full of vitality," a remark which led Lord Haldane to interject humorously that unless he withdrew he might be committed with this dissentient colleagues. Miss Haldane, though strongly in favour of votes for women, is opposed to the militant movement in this country. "Most of the American women with whom I talked," she said, "disapprove of militancy, but wanted to find out what was the cause of it. The woman's suffrage movement is strong in the States, but militancy does not exist, feeling finding expression in demonstrations.

"I think what struck me as much as anything," said Miss Haldane, "is the enormous amount of money being expended by women for the education of women. So far as time permitted, we visited the universities and inquired into the educational system of the country, and wherever we went we were struck by the eager look-out that is kept for new ideas and new methods. Much admirable work is being done in philosophy in the new universities, for example in Chicago, as well as in the older universities, such as Harvard."

Miss Haldane thinks that American women "have a very good time of it." She would not say American women are better educated than English women, but, speaking generally, her educational opportunities are greater.

### AN AMBASSADOR'S VIEW.

Referring to Lord Haldane's address, Miss Haldane admitted that "they were very enthusiastic about it," an opinion confirmed by the Hon. T. Nelson Page, the new American Ambassador to Rome, who was also on the Lusitania, and who averred concerning the Lord Chancellor: "I think we should be willing to trust anything he did. His address was splendidly received, the manner in which he dealt with the War of Independence being especially admired."

"I have been to America before, but this is my brother's first visit, and he was enthusiastic in his praise of the beauty of the Hudson River and West Point."

The American Ambassador to Rome, asked for his view of the Mexican situation replied that things appeared more favourable. "It looks," he said, "as if the President's plan were working out all right."

Mr. Page added that undoubtedly in the action taken President Wilson had Congress and the country behind him. The Panama question was following a course of diplomatic negotiation. Should that course fail to bring a satisfactory settlement, he assumed that the sections of the treaty in dispute would be submitted to the United States courts for definition. He applauded the way in which the question had been dealth with on this side of the Atlantic by the Press, and said that if a case was put forward moderately, if firmly, there was much more likelihood of an opponent meeting the points raised than if the case were put forward harshly, or, worse still, in a patronising way.

Asked for his views on the suffragette question, he replied, with characteristic humour, "I have always understood that if you see a live wire private character." With regard to the remarks that have been occasioned by the omission of the other Dominions of the Crown in Lord Haldane's reference to the triumvirate of English-speaking nations, Lord Haldane said, "Of course the other Dominions were included by implication. At Montreal I was speaking to the three nations."

The Lord Chancellor brings back with him memories of "boundless hospitality" and the pleasantest recollections of the United States and Canada. His adventures with the American reporters must have been of an amusing kind judging from his expression when I asked him about them, but all I discovered was that they did not once succeed in disturbing his equanimity.

about you had better leave it alone; but what I said to a French lady at a congress in Paris some time ago still holds good. 'Woman has got all the rights she ought to have, and all she thinks she ought to have, and if she wants any more she will get those too.'"

Mr. Page mentioned, a propos of the Lord Chancellor's address, that he is one of those—and he does not think there are many in the States—who have read all through Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors."

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## NEWSPAPERS ON THEMSELVES.

### INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON MR. DONALD'S SPEECH.

The address which Mr. Bobert Donald, the editor of the "Daily Chronicle," delivered as President of the Institute of Journalists, has called forth an interesting discussion on our newspapers.

"It had the merit," says the "National Review," "of being free from the conventional and insincere claptrap with which journalists and politicians think it necessary to discuss 'the Influence of the Press.'" The "Times" describes Mr. Donald's pronouncement as "a vision of progress," though others might regard his forecast of the future as an appalling nightmare.

**INTELLECTUAL BANKRUPTCY.**

"What affects us at present," says the "Academy," "is the remarkable intellectual bankruptcy of the Press of to-day, due to the fact that the majority of the papers are seen by clever organisers whose sole business it is to see that their concerns make money. The last decade has witnessed the complete ruin of at least three journals once respected for their carried weight in the world of criticism until the vision of a huge halfpenny-public overcame their managers and made their opinions and articles worth about the price of the paper; the third was written by gentlemen for gentlemen,' and has degenerated into a chaos of headlines and topical hash."

"The newspapers that are most obviously fighting a losing battle are those that are pitifully trying to do in 1913 what the founder of Carmelite House was doing in 1903, or was planning to being in 1893. Or, to put it in one word, the most successful of the halfpenny dailies has become fundamentally an old-fashioned paper. And that mainly is the reason why it is the despair of its competitors," says the "New Statesman."

"The history of journalism holds no record of catastrophe parallel to that which accompanied the 'modernising' of a great Tory journal. Colossal revenues, as we know, have in a few instances been earned by modern newspapers, singly or in groups; but there does not now exist a single daily which can show a salaries list for its editorial staff and special contributors and profit for its proprietors comparable with that of a typical penny paper in the seventies and eighties."

"Men of high intellectual attainment are slow to commit themselves to a profession in which the prizes are few and secure places difficult to find," says the "Westminster Gazette." "It is true that the modern newspaper contains more occasional articles than its predecessor, but these for the most part are written not by professional journalists, but by authors and experts, who make the chief part of their living by other means."

"When the Press of a country passes into the hands of a few people we see the first step taken towards oligarchical government," says the "Spectator." "It would be well if we could feel that forewarned is forearmed. But in the present indifference of public opinion it is impossible to feel any certainty that we shall profit by the warning. If the newer journalism is preferable to the old from the point of view of the reading public,' it promises to be infinitely worse from the point of view of the thinking public."

**WHAT DID PARLIAMENT DO.**

"Truth" calls attention to a notable omission on the part of the Press. Its comment is a useful P. S. to Mr. Hogge's article on the way in which the Press reports Parliament:

"The King gave his Royal Assent to over 200 Bills before Parliament rose. This portenous fact reminds me of the perplexity of a simple-minded man who honestly believed that he should be acquainted with the laws under which he lived. Hearing that there had been an orgy of Royal Assents in the Upper House, he bought a morning paper in order to discover at least the titles of the new statutes. He went from 1d. to 1d., and from 1d. to 2d., *but could not even obtain a complete list of the measures.* To this day he is in ignorance of the iniquities perpetrated by the Parliament which is supposed to govern in his name, and very probably he will one day find himself in prison for unwittingly offending against some Provisional Order which nobody has read, except a Parliamentary solicitor and Mr. John Burns's private secretary."

## "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL" ENGAGED.

A telegram from St. Louis states that Miss Isabel Valle, who is called the most beautiful girl in the United States, is engaged to be married to Mr. James Hope Nelson, eldest son of Sir William Nelson, chairman of the Nelson Line of steamers.

The wedding, according to present arrangements, will take place in October.

Mr. James Hope Nelson is thirty years of age. His father was created a baronet last year.

## PARNELL LETTERS REVEALED.

### SECRET HISTORY OF DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., publishes in the Cork "Free Press" two packages of secret history bearing on the Parnell divorce case.

Writing from London on January 4, 1890, to Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Parnell said:—

> If this case [the divorce suit] is ever fully gone into, a matter which is extremely doubtful, you may rest assured that it will be shown that the dishonour and discredit has not been on my side.

Mr. O'Brien adds that Parnell afterwards told him at, Boulogne that the whole complexion of the case would have been changed if he had given evidence of his relations with Captain O'Shea; that he had pressed upon Sir Frank Lockwood (Mrs. O'Shea's counsel) in the strongest manner that he should be examined, and that on one occasion he and Sir Frank Lockwood had almost come to blows on the point.

Many years after, Mr. O'Brien says, he met Sir Frank Lockwood, who, with a grave face, said he was afraid Parnell was badly treated.

"I have," he said, "some remorse myself."

The importance of the letter, says Mr. O'Brien, is that it is the only confidential glimpse in Parnell's own hand of the inmost truth of a transaction which, had it been fully investigated in the divorce suit, would have saved the Irish leader from a most painful part of the discredit, prevented the divorce, and revolutionised the history of the last twenty years.

**WIDOW'S INDIGNATION.**

Mr. Gerard H. W. O'Shea, only son of the late Captain William Henry O'Shea, writes to "The Times" to "protest against the scandalous insinuations contained in statements made by a Mr. William O'Brien to the 'Cork Free Press.'"

He continues: "I had never heard of Mr. William O'Brien until I saw the paragraph of which I complain. Mr. O'Brien's claim to speak with authority upon the O'Shea v. Parnell case, about which he has no inside knowledge, appears to rest upon his assertion that he received two short notes from the late Mr. Parnell.

"The deduction drawn by Mr. William O'Brien, 'The Irish leader would have been shown to be rather a victim than a destroyer of a happy home and the divorce would never have taken place,' is a slander upon my late father and my mother and absolutely without foundation.

"I have written to my mother (now the widow of the late Mr. a C. H. Parnell) upon the subject, and she replies:—

> William O'Brien of whom you ask was a member of the Irish party under Mr. Parnell's leadership. I quite agree with you as to the insult to myself, your father's memory, and, above all, to my late husband Mr. Parnell that is contained in the unwarrantable interpretation Mr. O'Brien has put upon the letter of my husband's he has published; and I now propose, with your consent, to publish as soon as possible myself the letters of my late husband, which as you know, I had left directions should be published after my death.
>
> "I may say that the letters to which my mother refers constitute an absolute refutation of the allegations published by Mr. William O'Brien.
>
> "I have instructed my solicitors, Messrs. Henry Hilbery and Son, to write to Mr. William O'Brien, care of the 'Cork Free Press.'"

## MR. BALFOUR, BY MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

"And all the time he was looking on scrutinisingly; and the languor was half a pose, but certainly also half a reality."

So writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor (describing the modest beginnings from which the ex-Premier rose to his present eminence) in an article in the September issue of "The Pall Mall Magazine."

"For Mr. Balfour," he continues, "has none of the eager and voracious ambition of the essential man of action; the distinction and the mastery he has gained have come to him, they have never been bought by him.

"They are the slow reward of supreme intelligence, not of a pushful temperament. Anybody who does not realise this does not realise either the man or his career."

## PLAYWRIGHT DIVORCED.

Mr. Paul Armstrong, the author of "Alias Jimmy Valentine" and other well-known plays, has been divorced by his wife, whose alimony has been fixed at 15,000 dollars.

The lady named in the case was Miss Catherine Calvert, an actress. Mr. Armstrong was married in 1898 to Miss Bella Bell, of Kansas City.

Before he took to play writing he was a shipmaster on the Great Lakes.

## ROYAL DRAMATIC AUTHOR.

### MONTENEGRIN KING'S "EMPRESS OF THE BALKANS."

In the course of the next few days Mr. Eveleigh Nash will publish an English adaptation of the King of Montenegro's drama, "Balkanska Tsaritsa" ("Empress of the Balkans").

The heroine of the drama (says M. Chedo Mijatovitch in the "Daily Telegraph") is a typical Montenegrin girl, Danitsa (the Morning Star), daughter of the Voyvode Peroon. Stanco, the younger son of the ruler of Montenegro, Prince Ivan Cznoyevich, is deeply in love with her, and intends making her his wife, and she, on her part, is deeply in love with Stanco.

But when this ambitious and cynical young Prince tries to persuade her to follow him to Constantinople, whither he had decided to go to accept the Sultan as his master and Islam as his faith, hoping thereby to become the master of the Balkans, making his wife "Empress of the Balkans," Danitsa refuses the offer indignantly, remains faithful to her poor, rocky country and modest life, implores her princely lover not to be a traitor to Montenegro and to the Christian faith and when he rejects all her patriotic insistence she transforms her love into hatred.

Stanco, as the Sultan's Vizier, invades Montenegro with a large Turkish force, but is defeated, wounded, and obliged to take refuge in Scutari. Danitsa feels in her heart a terrible struggle between her love for Stanco and her love for her country, and terminates it by jumping into the River Moracha hoping the waves will carry her dead body to Scutari to her once-beloved Prince Stanco.

This is the plot of King Nikola's "Balkanska Tsaritsa." I doubt if such a plot could be easily worked into a successful play, except by a dramatist of the highest order.

**LACKING IN ACTION.**

King Nikola, fine poet as he undoubtedly is, could hardly claim to belong to that supreme class of dramatists. His work could hardly be called a drama, as it lacks action. Instead of action, there is plenty of patriotic spirit and sentiment—here and there very beautifully expressed, but sometimes running into the vein of political newspaper articles. I will give only one example of that.

Prince Ivan explains to his son Stanco how it was that the entire Balkan Peninsula (excepting Montenegro) has been conquered by the Turk, and continues: "If the Servian had said to the Bulgarian, as to his own brother: 'Look here, brother, this is my Servia, and that is your Bulgaria; and you, my brother Croat, to you ought to belong all that is yours, and to me all that is mine; and against our common enemy we Serbs and Croats will stand together as one nation'; and if all those three had recognised the ancient wisdom in the Greeks and lived with them as good neighbours, then in the countries from the Drava to the Olympus other birds would now be sining, and in the now confused nations healthy thoughts would be shining."

Of course all that is perfectly true, but such political dissertations are rather tedious in a drama.

**DEFECTS IN THE PLAY.**

The conflict of a girl's love for her sweetheart with her love for her faith and country could supply a grateful motive for a great poem. So also the love of a father for his son in conflict with the hatred of a traitor and renegade could give scope for a beautiful psychological analysis and a great action. But in my opinion the Royal author has worked these motives in a somewhat superficial and ineffective manner. Besides, there are not a few psychological contradictions to be met here and there.

"Balkanska Tsaritsa," in the form which its author has given it, could not be played on any European stage. It has been performed repeatedly in Belgrade, Agram, and Novi Sad, but the patriotic audiences in all those Servian and Croat centres were applauding rather the sentiments, of which King Nikola's drama is full, than the real dramatic merits of the piece as such.

## HEAVIEST NAVAL GUNS FOR AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS.

Austria's newest Dreadnoughts will, it is stated, be equipped with the heaviest naval guns yet made. They will be nearly 52ft. in length, and each will weigh over seventy tons. Ten of these huge guns will be placed in each ship in five double turrets. All ten guns can be made to fire broadsides simultaneously.

The new warship is especially designed to meet airship dangers. Extra thick armour plates will cover the decks, and special guns will be added for firing against objects in the air. All this, says the "Daily News and Leader" Vienna correspondent, necessitates a much greater displacement, and it is expected that the new ships will be 25,000.

## KAISER AND "CHEF."

### A TALK ON FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Among the friends of the Kaiser is one who, though a great man and a benefactor of mankind, is not generally in the public eye. This is M. Escoffier, the famous *chef*. The Kaiser has known him for many years, and met him recently on board the Imperator. M. Escoffier had been sent by the Carlton Hotel, which had taken over the management of the ship's restaurant, to organise the Imperator's cuisine. When the Kaiser arrived on board the vessel on July 8 to see it off on its first voyage, M. Escoffier treated him and his suite to a luncheon of seventeen courses and to a dinner of fifteen courses. After that the Kaiser expressed his wish to see M. Escoffier next morning. Breakfast over, the Kaiser went down into the palm saloon and there met the great *chef*. This is what took place, in the words of M. Escoffier himself, who describes his meeting in the latest number of that most instructive and appetising periodical "Le Carnet d'Epicure":—

"The Emperor, shaking me by the hand, told me how delighted he was with the comfort he had found on board; it was indeed marvellous to have passed the night as quietly on the boat as in his own palace. He then thanked me for having come down specially from London to take charge of the cousine for the time of his sojourn on the Imperator. I expressed to him my gratitude for his appreciation, and then asked after Her Majesty the Empress and all the family. He told me they were all in good health and that he was touched by my attention.

"I then replied: 'I hope, your Majesty, that your health may permit you to reign for many years to come, and that we may yet see accomplished before the end of your reign the greatest humanitarian act of the century—a *rapprochement* between Germany and France.'".

"The Kaiser assured me that this was the greatest desire of his life, and that he was working hard on the problem, but that unfortunately it was a difficult matter, and it was a very rare thing to see his best intentions correctly interpreted.

"I permitted myself to remark that a certain Press seemed sometimes to be animated by regrettable sentiments.

"'Indeed,' he replied, 'that Press or rather a portion of the press, is not always favourably disposed towards right ideas. In spite of this I have great hopes of seeing my desire realised, and I wish it with all my heart for the sake of the happiness of our civilisation.'"

"'I hope, your Majesty, that on both sides a little goodwill will be put into the business, and that you may have the joy of seeing the *rapprochement* between the two countries—an achievement which will set the crown upon your glorious reign and complete the happiness of the people of Europe, who will at last find peace for their labours.'

"The Kaiser then left after giving me a hearty shake of the hand."

## A GERMAN ON LONDON'S LITERARY TASTE.

A German in London sends the following to the "Frankfurter Zeitung":—

"English interest in the Russians has grown very keen. After discovering Russian music and the Russian ballet they are now discovering Russian literature. Tolstoy and Turgenieff are read more than before, and Dostoyesky whom they only began to translate last year, is having a tremendous success this year. The 'Idiot' has been published and all the papers are discussing this great work of the epileptic genius; most of them are full of enthusiasm. It is astonishing to see how this profound, almost bottomless book is being read by the gay society of the West End. Society will scarcely find in it the 'Slavonic charm,' but, if it really understands its significance, it will have its views of man and everything human very much changed, and will have to abandon a good deal of its vanity and frivolty.

"Altogether the literary demands of the more intelligent section of the reading public in London seem to be growing. Such important books as Hauptmann's 'Fool' find a ready literary market and even Strindberg, though much belated, is now being presented in an English dress. The dangerous truths of Brieux and Anatole France have also been swallowed and digested and there really seems to be some hope that the pathetic and wholly concocted English novel will soon be squeezed out of existence."

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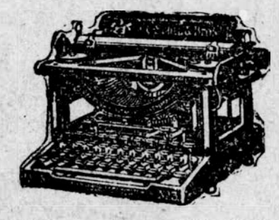

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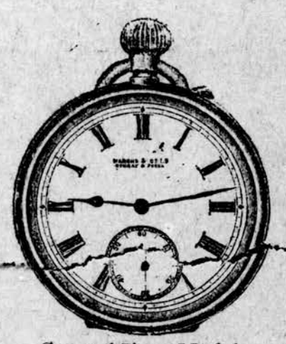

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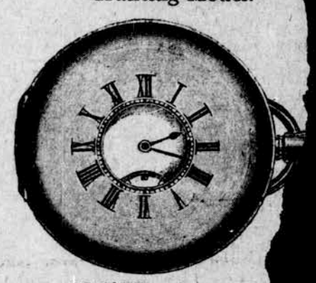

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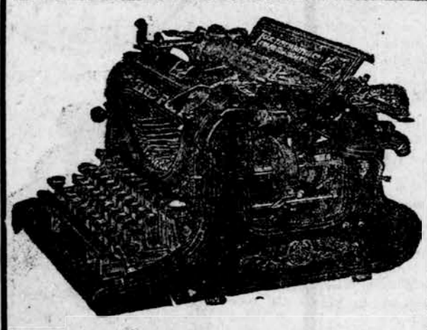

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